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Tax Protest Erupts Into Riot in London

341 Arrested, 133 Hurt as Mob Loots And Battles Police Across City Center

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
LONDON — Scotland Yard began an investigation Sunday into the worst riots in decades in central London.
The authorities arrested 341 people Saturday when violent protests broke out during a rally in Trafalgar Square against the government's new tax for community services. The rioting left 133 demonstrators and police injured.
As workers removed rocks, bottles, shattered window glass and burned cars from the square and nearby St. Martin's Lane in the theater district, the police and politicians of all major parties agreed that the violence had been the work of a small minority of about 40,000 protesters who attended the rally against the community charge.
The per capita tax, covering part of the cost of services like education and trash collection, was put into effect across England and Wales on Sunday by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Local elected authorities set the charge, district by district.
Only two of the demonstrators injured Saturday were still hospitalized on Sunday, the authorities said, but the police reported hundreds of cases of assault, looting and arson in the violence, which began about 3:30 P.M. Saturday and continued until midnight.
The police said the trouble started when part of the crowd in Whitehall, leading up to Trafalgar Square, tried to charge the newly installed cast-iron gates protecting Mrs. Thatcher's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street.
Officers in riot gear and on horseback repelled the crowd, which threw sticks, stones and bottles at them. The force of that encounter was enough to snap a thick flagpole opposite Downing Street.
Fires apparently set by rioters broke out in construction scaffolding and trailers on the second floor of the former Grand Hotel on the southeast side of Trafalgar Square, and the crowd smashed windows and set a small fire in the South African Embassy across the street.
The police then tried to force the crowd north from the square, charging into and battling with demonstrators.
Rioters set fire to parked Porsches and Jaguars in the theater district, smashed restaurant and store windows in Covent Garden and virtually demolished a Renault showroom near Leicester Square.
Many were "skinheads" and youths in leather jackets and engineer boots who were drinking beer on the streets before the rally assembled in South London at noon.
Some demonstrators said that the police had struck them first. Keith Pannell, a newspaper photographer, said that a policeman whacked him with a baton outside the South African Embassy after saying, "You'll do."
Paul Levine, a police sergeant, said that the van he and six other officers were sitting in had been attacked by rioters using scaffold poles, bricks and bolts.
"I don't think they would have worried too much about killing us," he said.
A Labor Party member of Parliament said, "See RIOT, Page 4"



Soviet soldiers standing atop one of the armored vehicles that rumbled through Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, on Sunday afternoon.

Moscow Widens War of Nerves With Lithuania

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Kremlin sent a column of armored troops through Vilnius on Sunday, strengthening both the Soviet military presence in Lithuania and the psychological pressure on the rebellious Baltic republic to retreat from its claim of independence.
The latest initiative in the war of nerves against the republic's sovereignty occurred in mid-afternoon, a day after President Mikhail S. Gorbachev demanded that Lithuania annul its declaration of independence as the price for negotiation, or invite "grave consequences" on both sides.
Officials in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, reiterated Sunday that while a retreat from independence was out of the question, all other issues were open for negotiation.
The officials avoided hard-edged rhetoric and again admitted to the theoretical possibility of a referendum on independence, which Mr. Gorbachev has insisted is a minimum condition for his dealing with the issue.
At the same time, a commentary on the main Soviet television news suggested Sunday that the time had come for talks and that these would not have to be arranged on a presidential level, but rather might begin among legislators.
But the nuances of possible moderation tended to be lost in the sound of Soviet armor moving through the tense republic.
Witnesses in Vilnius said that more than two dozen tractor-treaded armored personnel carriers proceeded noisily through the city from the railroad depot to the main Soviet military base on the northern edge of the city.
Earlier, at about 3:30 A.M., other armored troop movements awoke neighborhoods in the city as leaders of the heavy Soviet military presence made further adjustments in deployment, according to Lithuanian officials. They could offer no detailed description of the vehicles or their mission.
The Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, made no comment on the latest troop movements. Other officials appeared to be focusing on whatever promise of negotiation might evolve from Mr. Gorbachev's statement of Saturday, rather than denouncing the latest pressure in the streets.
"This army has been imposed on us and no one knows how large it is or what its movements will be," said Deputy Prime Minister Kazimieras Motieka. "This situation must be changed through the process of negotiations."
While the troop movements were a visible sign of the gap between the two sides, political factors behind the scenes also weighed on the sovereignty crisis.
Chief among these was the fact that Soviet officials are scheduled to travel to Washington this week to prepare for the summit meeting of President George Bush and President Gorbachev planned for June. An escalation of Soviet military actions in Lithuania could threaten the meeting.
Another factor is the resumption Monday of the parliament session in Tallinn at which Estonia has been charting its own, more cautious approach to independence—a slower pace that legislators deny is related to Mr. Gorbachev's pressure tactics in Lithuania.
The Estonian parliament is to take up a resolution supporting Lithuania's independence and condemning the Kremlin. Any hedging in its language would be closely studied for its effects on the Lithuanian crisis and on Mr. Gorbachev's attempts to prevent it from becoming a precedent for other separatist movements in the Soviet Union.
Mr. Landsbergis has found his appeals for official recognition ignored by the major democracies, which have, however, been admonitory over the almost daily Soviet troop forays in Vilnius.
Numerous potential flash points remain as dangers to eventual conclusion. One looms in the form of the spring draft of Lithuanians into the Soviet Army, a draw-out process that begins this month.
The Lithuanian government has been unable to make good on its promises to protect youths who heeded the call of the independence movement to desert the Soviet "army of occupation" as a sign of patriotism. The army has since been arresting many of them.
The situation remained confused at the Lithuanian prosecutor's office, which was occupied Friday by Soviet troops. Aides Palutskas, a Lithuanian government spokesman, said that the soldiers had unexpectedly been admitting justice officials of the pro-independence government and that a more accurate picture should emerge this week of whether the Kremlin will attempt to take over the courts.
Likewise, the effect of the troops' seizure of the main printing plant should become clearer on Monday, when Lithuania's main pro-independence newspapers resume publication. The newspapers do not normally publish on the weekend.

Bundesbank's 1-for-2 Currency Plan Angers East Germans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BERLIN — The two main East German political parties said Sunday that new West German proposals for currency union were "intolerable."
The Bonn government has disclosed that it is considering a plan that is far less favorable to East Germans than earlier proposals. Critics said the plan might start a new wave of emigration to the West.
Under the new plan, all East German currency except a small portion of private savings would be absorbed by West Germany. The exchange rate would be one Deutsche mark for two East German marks, a senior government official said Sunday.
The plan would in effect halve East German wages and pensions, as well as most savings.
Lothar de Maiziere, who will probably be the next East German prime minister, angrily distanced himself Sunday from the rate proposal.
"This was not agreed with us in advance in any way," he said.
Speaking after coalition talks with the Social Democratic Party, Mr. de Maiziere, head of the East German branch of the Christian Democratic Union, said he could see no good reason to go back on his election promise of a one-for-one swap of East marks for Deutsche marks.
"We cannot accept the halving of wages," he said.
Martin Kirchner, the general secretary of the Christian Democrats in East Germany, said Sunday that the new proposal was "unreasonable and intolerable."
He said his party wanted to see salaries and pensions exchanged at a one-to-one rate because earnings were 40 percent lower than in the West.
Markus Meckel, the acting leader of the Social Democrats in East Germany, said he would make exchange at parity a condition for entering a coalition with the Christian Democrats. The two parties are trying to reach agreement on terms of a coalition before Thursday, when the newly elected 400-seat parliament convenes.
East German and West German politicians said the new proposal contradicted suggestions by the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and other government officials during East Germany's recent election campaign that East Germans with small savings would get greater protection.
"This plan puts us in a situation contrary to what Kohl promised," the East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, said. He said the success of Mr. Kohl's allies in that campaign had been due to their promises.
A major aim of currency union is to stem the flow of emigrants to the West. More than 150,000 East Germans have entered West Germany this year, although the flood has slowed since the elections.
Both East and West German politicians fear that a one-for-two exchange rate could prompt new emigration.
"It's a swindle, pure and simple," said one East Berliner.
The plan was formulated by the Bundesbank, the powerful West German central bank, and was introduced Thursday at a meeting of its policy-setting panel.
Finance Minister Theo Waigel of West Germany attended the meeting, an account of which was published Saturday by the newspaper Frankfurter Rundschau and confirmed by a government official.
The official said the Bundesbank was recommending that all East German funds except private savings up to 2,000 East marks be exchanged at a one-to-two rate. He said the Finance and Economics ministries in West Germany agreed.
Savings of 2,000 East marks or less would be converted at a one-to-one rate.
Two thousand East German marks would thus be worth about \$1,180.
In the East German election campaign, Mr. Kohl and others in his government suggested that savings accounts of up to 5,000 East marks would be covered at one-to-one; they did not say what rate would apply to salaries and pensions.
Economists said the Bundesbank's plan made more sense than a one-to-one rate, which has been widely discussed as the two nations move toward unity.
They fear a parity exchange would severely blast the West German economy.
See UNION, Page 4

Kiosk
U.K. Jail Riot Leaves 50 Hurt
MANCHESTER, England (Reuters) — Hundreds of inmates broke out of their cells in a prison here Sunday and went on a rampage in which at least 50 people were injured. There were unconfirmed reports of up to 12 deaths.
The rioting at Strangeways Prison began when prisoners protesting jail conditions broke out of their cells. Inmates started fires, then hurled objects at fire fighters from the prison roof. But the police said that many inmates had surrendered and they saw no danger of escapes.

MONDAY Q&A

Ronald F. Lehman of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said allies should take the initiative on Asia-Pacific arms control. Page 2.
General News
The rate of Soviet Jews reaching Israel is down slightly, reversing the trend. Page 5.
Colombian drug barons announced the end of their trade on terrorism. Page 3.
Business/Finance
The European Community reported progress on monetary and economic union. Page 13.
West German metalworkers are not expected to strike soon despite expiration of their contract. Page 13.
Crossword Page 4.

Reunion, 45 Years On: So Simple, So Complex

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
HASSLEBEN, East Germany — The Hassleben Pig Farm was the pride of the East German propaganda mill. Talk about a workers' paradise: It produced 133,000 pigs a year, fed people at home and abroad and employed 800 people whom it even provided with housing and schooling.
Then came the revolution of 1989, and suddenly everything that had seemed right was wrong. The farm was unprofitable, oversized, a reckless polluter. Shut it down, demanded new voices of democracy.
Now, two months later — with no direction from the East German government, no money from the rich cousins in West Germany — the farm is a third smaller. One hundred workers are gone and another 100 will be gone soon. Waste is disposed of in a way that meets West German standards; a West Berlin professor approved new animal care rules, and now three West German companies are talking about buying the farm.
"I'm against any Westerner coming in here and taking over and telling us how to work," said Horst Kerlikofsky, the farm's deputy production director.
But his boss cut him off. "The time for talk like that is over," said Reinhardt Krebs. "Now it's work or you're out. This cannot be done without pain."
Germany — no East, no West, just Germany — is emerging from 45 years of separation imposed after World War II.
In the East, people like Mr. Krebs have thrown off the yoke of central planning and are rediscovering old-fashioned industriousness.
In the West, the latest prosperous postwar generation wants to redress what it considers decades of injustice by gaining the respect and



Watched by a police sentry, Beijing youngsters took a break Sunday from their patriotic ceremonies in Tiananmen Square.

A Show Of Force In Beijing

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — The Chinese authorities, reacting to appeals from dissidents for an anti-government demonstration Sunday, sealed off most of Tiananmen Square with hundreds of policemen and mustered a small army of schoolchildren to stage a pro-Communist propaganda display at the square's center.
Around Tiananmen, the authorities deployed the largest police assembly seen here since martial law was lifted nearly three months ago to prevent any massing in the square by supporters of the suppressed democracy movement.
Security forces stood two-deep around the square, the nation's symbolic heart.
Most residents of Beijing were warned by party officials last week not to go near the square on a number of politically sensitive dates occurring over the next few months.
In the end, the number of persons circulating on the periphery of the square Sunday was not above average, so the government, in leadership meetings, may claim a victory over its opponents.
But some observers viewed the massive show of police force as a sign of nervousness, or even panic, at the highest levels of the Communist Party leadership.
"This is no victory for the government," said a Western diplomat who Sunday walked along the square's perimeter. "The government's overreacting."
University students, who for the most part decided to avoid the square Sunday, said that they were waiting for a more appropriate moment to revive their protests.
Hundreds of People's Armed Police, China's paramilitary force, were backed by plainclothes policemen, regular army troops and military policemen in manning all important points within a several-

G-7: No Sympathy for Japan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Although the crisis in Japan's financial markets is expected to deepen further this week, monetary authorities here are unlikely to elicit either sympathy or new promises of coordinated action at the meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries on Saturday.
Instead, the Paris meeting of senior officials from the seven nations will signal the end of the policy-coordination efforts these countries pursued throughout the late-1980s, economists and financial analysts said.
Ironically, the return to purely domestic concerns in the United States and West Germany, the leading nations in the group along with Japan, comes just as the weakened yen and collapsing share values are forcing Tokyo to seek the support of its allies for the first time since the coordination process began with the Plaza Accord in late-1985.
In addition to the United States, Japan and West Germany, the Group of Seven includes Britain, France, Italy and Canada.
Many Japanese analysts expect financial officials to use the Group of Seven framework to refocus on longer-term economic questions. But the collapse of international cooperation on such issues as currency values and interest-rate levels, they added, could confront Japanese policy planners with stark economic choices in coming months.
The dollar gained 2.1 yen in New York trading Friday to close at 158.35. Tokyo stocks renewed their decline, the Nikkei index ending at 29,980.45, a loss of 1,045.71 points, or 3.4 percent, from the previous session.
Currency analysts detected a partial shift in sentiment as the yen approached the 160 level. Reflecting pessimism on the degree of international cooperation Tokyo will secure on interest rates, however, most current forecasts put the yen between 155 and 165 against the U.S. dollar at least for the next few months.
As the threat of inflation increases with the continuing decline of the yen, Tokyo may eventually be forced to sacrifice domestic growth to a protracted fight for stable prices, economists believe. In turn, Japan would either have to renew its pursuit of

ANC Calls Off Pretoria Talks

Mandela, at Huge Rally, Assails Killings of Protesters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOTHERWELL, South Africa — Nelson Mandela on Sunday addressed one of his biggest rallies since being freed from prison and defended a decision by the African National Congress to cancel talks with the government this week.
He also appealed to whites to condemn police shootings of black demonstrators.
Mr. Mandela, the African National Congress deputy president, was nearly crushed by black people surging forward to touch him as marshals fought to push him through a crowd estimated at over 200,000 in Motherwell township outside Port Elizabeth.
"Whites have become used to police shootings of black demonstrators," Mr. Mandela said as he defended the decision by the ANC to cancel the talks.
The decision was made to protest a clash on Thursday between police and protesters that left more than 10 blacks dead and 400 injured.
President Frederik W. de Klerk's plans for negotiations with the black majority suffered a setback as the ANC announced it was pulling out of the preliminary talks, which had been scheduled for April 11.
Mr. Mandela said Sunday that he would meet with Mr. de Klerk this week to discuss violence in the country. But he added that he would not lead an ANC delegation in formal talks.
A statement issued by the ANC executive committee in Lusaka said that the ANC was suspending arrangements for the meeting to protest the shooting by police officers of demonstrators in the black township of Sebokeng.
The statement said that the executive committee would review its decision by Wednesday.
The decision, conveyed to Pretoria late last week, was understood to have been phrased in a manner that left open the possibility of rescheduling the meeting.
Mr. Mandela said in Transkei on Saturday that he had informed Mr. de Klerk of the decision.
"I told him the action of the police against defenseless people was a situation we could not tolerate," Mr. Mandela said at a rally in Bisho.
Mr. de Klerk, speaking to a youth congress of his governing National Party, said that criticism of the police action in Sebokeng

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Asia-Pacific Arms Control: U.S. Leaves Initiative to Allies

Ronald F. Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has visited Tokyo and Seoul this past week for talks with officials on prospects for easing military tensions in the region. In Australia, at the start of his three-nation tour, he spoke with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Lehman is a former chief U.S. negotiator for strategic nuclear arms and space talks with the Soviet Union.

Q. There have been dramatic advances in arms control and reduction in Europe. Do you foresee similar progress in Asia and the Pacific?

A. The situation is different in this region. Many of the forces are naval. They are already dealt with under international law and by a number of agreements on incidents at sea.

What we were trying to do in Europe with confidence-building measures was to bring to the Eurasian landmass west of the Ural mountains the same openness that one has at sea in the Pacific.

Nevertheless, we think there may be some possibilities of reducing the potential for conflict in the region. That is why we are consulting with our allies here.

Q. What are the areas of possibility?

A. We and South Korea invited North Korea to observe the recent Team Spirit joint military exercise between American and South Korean forces. Our offer was designed to open doors and build confidence on the Korean Peninsula, where there are massed ground armies. The situation in Korea is much more like the situation in Europe than most of the rest of the security problems in the Pacific.

MONDAY Q&A

However, Pyongyang rejected the offer. Until the North is prepared to talk seriously to the South about practical steps, it is difficult to imagine much progress.

We have also begun a dialogue with the Soviet Union on regional issues around the globe. We have added Asian security questions to the list. But we do this only in the closest consultation with our allies.

Q. Is there an agenda for that segment of the talks?

A. So far, it has been basically an effort to explain how we see our respective security roles. The Soviet Union has sought to constrain the U.S. Navy, but the navy is America's means for maintaining close ties and support for its vital interests and friends around the Eurasian landmass. All of them are within easy

striking distance of the Soviet Union. We have tried to explain why our forces are no threat to the Soviet Union and why they provide the kind of stability that has resulted in the tremendous growth of democracy and economies around the Pacific Rim.

Q. Do Japan, South Korea and other countries in East Asia want arms control regimes applied or do they see the current balance of forces as being basically in their interest?

A. I think they all recognize that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union have been, for the most part, self-serving. But we are consulting closely and it may well be that we will find some steps. I should emphasize, however, that we really look to our allies in East Asia to take the lead in pursuing measures that are in the common interest.

Q. Critics in Congress say that the U.S. Navy does not want to enter into comprehensive negotiations on naval arms control with the Soviet Union because by doing so America would lose its naval superiority. Is that the U.S. position?

A. Not at all. It is a recognition that the Soviet Union has large numbers of forces, many of them not covered by any agreements, that can strike our friends and allies throughout Eurasia. Our navy offers them protection. The Soviet effort to hamstring the U.S. Navy is really part

of a strategy to enhance Soviet coercive capability. We cannot agree to that.

Q. Isn't there a risk that if you don't satisfy your critics in Congress that naval arms control is being made on naval arms control, you might have congressmen and nonexperts imposing the kinds of cuts that should be the result of negotiations?

A. We think that would be very irresponsible. I hope that the Congress will not do that and I see no reason to expect that it will.

We do negotiate with the Soviet Union on weapons at sea. Sea-launched ballistic missiles are included in the strategic arms reduction talks. Sea-launched cruise missiles will be covered by an agreement that is outside, but parallel with, the START treaty.

Now that we have made some progress, I think that some of the pressures for naval arms control can be eased. People have to understand that naval forces are not threatening in the same way that ground forces or nuclear weapons are.

Q. Do Soviet forces in the Pacific still pose a threat to the United States and Asian nations?

A. Indeed they do. They are very large forces. While we hope that the change of

attitude in the Kremlin will be sustained, we must take into account the reality of the military capability of those forces.

Q. Moscow maintains that it has unilaterally reduced its air, naval and land forces in the Soviet Far East and the Pacific. Soviet officials also announced recently that offensive forces have been removed from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

A. We welcome the steps for reduction. The Soviets never needed that capability, and they do not need the capability they have now. They do not have the same interests in this region that we and our allies have.

Q. What evidence does the United States have that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons capability?

A. North Korea has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty but refused to apply safeguards and allow inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of some of its facilities. That is a source of great concern.

We are also very much worried by the tension in South Asia between India and Pakistan, particularly the danger of nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation. Most regional security problems are driven more by local conditions than by global developments.

WORLD BRIEFS

A Chorus Against Upgrading Lances

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A group of U.S. military analysts and lawmakers Sunday endorsed a study by the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute, which said Congress should reject a request from the Bush administration to speed \$112 million on engineering development for a new Lance missile in 1991. The Lances are stationed in West Germany.

The study noted that West Germany opposed modernization and pointed out that the missile would be aimed at Poland and other new democracies in Eastern Europe.

It was endorsed by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; former Defense Secretary Harold Brown; Zbigniew Brzezinski, a former White House national security adviser; and Paul H. Nitze, a former U.S. arms control negotiator.

Le Pen Mocks Right on Immigration

NICE (Reuters) — The leader of France's extreme-rightist National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, on Sunday accused mainstream parties of trying to steal his anti-immigrant program to stanch a growing tide of popular support for the Front.

"Marketing experts know that when customers have to choose between an original and a copy, they invariably pick the original," Mr. Le Pen said on the closing day of the biggest congress in the Front's 18-year history.

Ending a two-day meeting of their own on Sunday, the two main center-right opposition leaders sought to counter charges from their rank and file that they were as soft on immigration as the governing Socialists. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing proposed a total halt to immigration, tougher measures against illegal arrivals and a referendum if necessary on more restrictive nationality law. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, accused President Francois Mitterrand of dismantling controls on immigration "brick by brick" since taking office in 1981.

U.S. Blocks French and Italian Wines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. government has asked some French and Italian wineries to certify that their wines are free of an unauthorized fungicide before they are shipped to the United States, a Food and Drug Administration spokesman said Sunday. At present, shipments are blocked.

He said the blocking order was issued after U.S. officials found some traces in wine exported to the United States of the fungicide procymidone, which is made in Japan and which is approved for use in Europe. Because procymidone has not been approved for use in the United States, no tolerance level has been established and wine containing even minute traces of the fungicide cannot be accepted, the spokesman said.

He said he did not believe there was a health threat because the wine met European tolerance levels but wines with traces of the chemical had been automatically detained. He said the agency was not aware of any problems with wines from Spain, West Germany, Israel and North Africa.

U.S. Raises Minimum Wage to \$3.80

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States raised the minimum wage on Sunday to \$3.80 an hour from \$3.35, the first such increase in nine years, and the Department of Labor said about 3 million workers would benefit.

Some legislators had pushed for a greater increase, arguing that it was impossible for workers earning the minimum wage to make ends meet. The wage is to go up to \$4.25 in April 1991. Under the new rules, employers for the first time may pay teenagers just entering the work force a training wage of \$3.35 an hour.

For many states the pay increase will have little effect. California raised its minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour in 1987 and is to begin hearings this month on another increase. Washington raised its minimum wage to \$4.50 an hour on Sunday.

Blasts Force Sydney Airport to Shut

SYDNEY (AP) — A series of explosions rocked a liquid petroleum gas complex Sunday night, closing Sydney's international airport nearby and forcing the evacuation of thousands of people, the police said.

The authorities said the airport would not reopen until the blaze and danger of explosions had ceased. Officials indicated that would be daylight Monday at the earliest.

There were no indications of injuries, and police could give few details as fires continued to burn into the night.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots in Italy Plan Selective Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — Union officials said Sunday, after talks with airline companies broke down, that pilots on daily domestic flights would call selective strikes throughout April, beginning on Monday. Fewer than one flight in 10 would be affected, they said, adding that a truce would be observed for the Easter holiday.

A 24-hour strike by stationmasters crippled national rail service on Sunday. Passengers were advised to use other transport until the strike ended, at 9 P.M., because only minimal service was guaranteed.

Air routes between Kathmandu, the Nepalese capital, and Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, have been reopened after a suspension of more than a year because of anti-Chinese turmoil in Lhasa, the Xinhua news agency reported from Beijing. The agency said that as of April 25 a Royal Nepal Airlines 707 will fly from Kathmandu to Lhasa on Wednesdays and an Air China 707 will make the return trip on Saturdays.

Pan American Airways has applied to Nicaragua for the resumption of service to Managua, from Miami, after the April 25 inauguration of President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. U.S. economic sanctions against Managua were lifted last month.

Resorts World plans a \$167 million project to upgrade and expand its facilities in Genting Highlands, a tourist complex about 15 kilometers (9 miles) northeast of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: India, Iran.
TUESDAY: Guinea, Nepal.
WEDNESDAY: Hungary.
THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Macao, South Korea, Taiwan.
FRIDAY: Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand.
SATURDAY: India.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

| EUROPE | | | | ASIA | | | |
|---------------|------|-----|---|--------------|------|-----|---|
| | HIGH | LOW | P | | HIGH | LOW | P |
| Amsterdam | 19 | 6 | 4 | Bangkok | 30 | 24 | 0 |
| Antwerp | 17 | 4 | 4 | Beijing | 19 | 6 | 4 |
| Athens | 17 | 6 | 4 | Bombay | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Berlin | 17 | 6 | 4 | Calcutta | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Birmingham | 17 | 6 | 4 | Chongqing | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Boston | 17 | 6 | 4 | Dhaka | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Brussels | 17 | 6 | 4 | Hankow | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Buenos Aires | 17 | 6 | 4 | Harbin | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Cardiff | 17 | 6 | 4 | Heilongjiang | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Cairo | 17 | 6 | 4 | Hong Kong | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Canton | 17 | 6 | 4 | Kobe | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Chengdu | 17 | 6 | 4 | Manila | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Chicago | 17 | 6 | 4 | Medan | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 17 | 6 | 4 | Osaka | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 6 | 4 | Shanghai | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Columbus | 17 | 6 | 4 | Singapore | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Dallas | 17 | 6 | 4 | Taipei | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Denver | 17 | 6 | 4 | Tokyo | 29 | 24 | 0 |
| Detroit | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| El Paso | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Houston | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| London | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Louisville | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Madison | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Miami | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Mobile | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Montreal | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Moscow | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| New York | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Oakland | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Orlando | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Portland | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| San Antonio | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| San Diego | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| San Francisco | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Seattle | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| St. Louis | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Tampa | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Washington | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Yokohama | 17 | 6 | 4 | | | | |

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHINA: Shanghai: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Beijing: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Hong Kong: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Taipei: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Seoul: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Tokyo: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Osaka: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Manila: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Bangkok: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Singapore: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Jakarta: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Colombo: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Calcutta: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Dhaka: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Rangoon: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Bangkok: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Singapore: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Jakarta: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Colombo: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Calcutta: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Dhaka: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Rangoon: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Bangkok: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Singapore: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; Jakarta: Partly cloudy to clear, 15-20; 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Idaho Bill Vetoed on Abortion

Governor's Action Surprises Backers

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

BOISE, Idaho — After a week of intense lobbying and threats to the economy of his state, Governor Cecil D. Andrus of Idaho has vetoed a bill that would have given Idaho the most restrictive abortion law in the United States.

Lashing out at anti-abortion groups outside of Idaho that wrote the legislation, Mr. Andrus said: "Somebody thought Idaho looks like a pussy. I submit to you, Idaho is not a pussy."

The bill, which passed the Idaho Legislature last month, would have outlawed about 95 percent of all abortions in the state.

A woman would have been able to obtain a legal abortion only in cases of rape reported to police within seven days, incest if the victim is younger than 18, severe fetal deformity or a threat to the physical health of the mother.

"The bill is drawn so narrowly," Mr. Andrus said Friday, "that it would punishly and without compassion further harm an Idaho woman who may find herself in the horrible, unthinkable position of confronting a pregnancy that resulted from rape or incest."

The legislature recessed for the year shortly before Mr. Andrus announced his decision, meaning it will not have an opportunity to try to override the veto.



Karen Heifer, an abortion foe, weeping as Governor Cecil Andrus of Idaho announces his veto.

In any case, supporters of the bill said they did not have the votes to override a veto, which would require a two-thirds majority. The original votes on the bill were 26-17 in the Senate and 47-36 in the House.

In addition, backers of the bill said they had plans to place the measure on the November ballot, as a citizens' initiative.

Mr. Andrus's veto Friday ended what many opponents of abortion had said was their best chance to enact a state law that could be used to challenge Roe v. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion nationwide.

But Gnaun, a U.S. territory in the Pacific, enacted a law banning most abortions and making it a crime for a doctor to provide one. A federal judge has blocked en-

forcement of the law until after a trial of a lawsuit challenging it, which is scheduled to begin May 8.

Supporters of the Idaho bill thought they had an ally in Mr. Andrus, a longtime abortion opponent. But they booted his announcement Friday and said they no longer considered the three-term governor an ally.

"The governor has no right to call himself pro-life," said Brian Johnston, western director of the National Right to Life Movement. Mr. Andrus said that his decision was not influenced by the threat, issued by women's groups last week, of a boycott of Idaho products, such as potatoes.

What troubled Mr. Andrus has kept similar bills from winning approval elsewhere.

"This law would force the wom-

an to compound the tragedy of rape," he said.

Referring to the seven-day reporting requirement for victims of rape, he said that on the eighth day, a woman "ceases to be the victim and becomes a criminal."

"The bill, Mr. Andrus added, 'was conceived outside our state for the sole purpose of getting this issue back before the Supreme Court.'"

"I believe, and am confident the people of Idaho believe, that we can make our own judgments on this terribly important issue," he said.

The Idaho bill was aimed at the perceived objections of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who is considered the swing vote on a divided Supreme Court.

Colombia Cocaine Barons Cancel Truce

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — Leaders of the Medellín cocaine network have announced a return to a war of terrorism against the government in retaliation for renewed extraditions of drug trafficking suspects.

In a communiqué to local radio stations, "The Extraditables," as leaders of the network call themselves, vowed to execute Colombian government officials and members of a family that operates a leading newspaper.

In their message Saturday, the cocaine barons threatened to set off 5,000 kilograms (5.5 tons) of dynamite in residential areas of Bogotá for every person extradited to the United States to stand trial for drug trafficking. Since August, 15 suspects have been extradited and 15 more are in prison awaiting completion of the legal paperwork.

The drug lords said they would kill judges, public officials and members of the Cano family, which owns and operates El Espectador, the nation's second-largest newspaper. The paper has taken a strong stand against drug traffickers. In 1986, the drug network killed the pub-

lisher, Guillermo Cano. In September, it bombed the newspaper's installations.

After Aug. 18, when the government declared all-out war against the traffickers and reinstated extradition after the killing of a presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galán, the network set off 263 bombs, killing 209 people and wounding hundreds of others.

The network declared a truce Jan. 17 and, until recently, there was virtually no violence and no extraditions. But on March 22, a presidential candidate was killed. Extradition resumed Wednesday.

The period of relative calm led critics to charge that President Virgilio Barco Vargas had negotiated a secret truce with the traffickers in exchange for the freedom of the kidnapped son of a leading official.

On Friday night, Mr. Barco denied in a nationally televised speech that his government has negotiated with drug traffickers or lost its will to fight the cocaine barons, whom he said were a threat to the democratic system.

"Our firm policy against organized crime and narco-terrorism is unchanged," Mr. Barco said. "The policy has been successful and should not be modified."

In their statement, the drug barons said they would set off bombs in Medellín if two men, supposedly arrested in the town of Envigado, on the outskirts of the city, were not freed. The authorities say Envigado is the headquarters of a leader of the cocaine network, Pablo Escobar Gaviria. The town was placed under martial law Friday, and its police force was disbanded.

The threats come as the Medellín ring is rebuilding its powerful paramilitary structure, believed by the authorities to have been responsible for hundreds of killings, Colombian and U.S. specialists said.

They said that the paramilitary wing had been led by José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, the second-in-command of the Medellín network, and had fallen into disarray when he was killed Dec. 15 by the police, but that it was now being rebuilt.

Police and diplomatic sources say it is probable that the new organization, calling itself the Rodríguez Gacha Commandos, carried out the assassination on March 22 of a leftist presidential candidate, Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, with the consent of Mr. Escobar. Many commentators in Colombia at first attributed the slaying to rightist death squads.

U.S. Agencies Spar on Burma Drug Issue

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — With nearly half the world's opium now being grown in Burma and increasing amounts of Southeast Asian heroin going to the United States, a squabble has broken out between the State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration over whether to renew ties and financing to the Burmese military government, Western diplomats and law-enforcement authorities say.

The debate centers on how best to encourage the Burmese military authorities, which have a weak record in drug interdiction, to do better.

In essence, the State Department regards Burma's claims to have renewed the fight against drugs as cynical and designed to attract Western contacts and aid, diplomats say, while Drug Enforcement Administration is said to be contemplating the restoration of anti-drug financing as a way to test the sincerity of the Burmese and begin reducing production.

Contacts between drug agency officials and the Burmese government were sharply criticized on March 22 by Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, a New York Democrat.

In a statement, he called the Burmese government "contemptible" and suggested the drug agency was "running its own foreign policy." He added, "The DEA's policy is at odds with the State Department's and it is repugnant to see."

Senior Western diplomats said that the intragovernmental disagreement about Burma was real

and that no decision had been made to renew financing.

The diplomats said the drug agency, however skeptical of Burmese sincerity, was supposed to explore ways to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States.

In August and September 1988, the Burmese military crushed demonstrations for democracy, killing thousands of unarmed demonstrators.

All U.S. aid and loans were suspended, including a program costing \$6 million to \$8 million a year for opium eradication.

The program had been widely criticized. Some of the aid and the helicopters provided had been used to fight ethnic insurgents like the Karen and Mon, who are seeking autonomy.

From 1984 to 1988, a Burma-based diplomat said, the Burmese opium crop increased 40 percent a year.

But now, by all accounts, opium production is out of control.

According to Melvyn Levitsky, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, the crop during the 1988-89 growing season exceeded 2,600 metric tons of opium compared with about 1,600 tons in 1987-88.

The crop this season is expected to be close to 3,000 tons, which will produce roughly 300 tons of pure heroin.

"For two years, despite having the necessary equipment and chemicals, the military government has done nothing in crop eradication or drug interdiction," a Burma-based diplomat said.

"Some people think they're trying to stick it to the West."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Assets, Not Income, Are the Basis of Hope

"Why do so many poor people engage in behavior that seems calculated to keep them poor?" William Raspberry asks in his Washington Post column. They tend to have more children than those who are better off, to put less emphasis on education, to buy things they don't seem to need and can't afford and to make little effort to save for a rainy day. Not all the poor, but many of them.

The writer goes on to cite Michael Sherraden, associate professor at Washington University's school of social work, who says that others are likely to be more future-oriented. The reasons, he says, have less to do with income than with assets.

If a young mother owns her own home, for instance, she begins to pay more attention to real-estate values, property taxes and maintenance costs. If she has a certificate of deposit, she is more likely to pay attention to interest rates.

"It is the assets themselves that create this effect," Mr. Sherraden adds, "as opposed to educational

programs or exhortations toward better values."

He proposes supplanting traditional welfare, which focuses on income, with helping people build assets.

"With assets," Mr. Sherraden says, people "pursue long-term goals. While incomes feed people's stomachs, assets change their heads." Assets provide stability, he says, and create a focus on the future. Assets, he says, are "hope in concrete form."

Notes About People

Representative Brian L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, came out against an MX missile program that would have created 350 jobs in his state. He got overwhelmingly favorable mail from his constituents. Without commissioning a poll, he said on the House floor that such a program is "not the economic activity that builds a better future for us or our children." Mayor Mike Polovitz of Grand Forks, where the missiles would have been based, said, "I guess I'd have to come out and agree with him." An editorial in The Minot Daily News, which campaigned for the missiles, was headlined "Dorgan Deserves Credit."

Short Takes

Most public utilities urge people to use more electricity, but

not Consolidated Edison, which furnishes electricity to New York City and suburban Westchester County, New York. Already straining capacity, and with scant prospects of new power plants because of environmental concerns, Con Ed has been subsidizing more efficient lights and motors for commercial customers and is running advertisements urging householders to weather-proof their dwellings and turn off appliances when they are not needed.

Fathers and Sons: Charles

Rothenberg, who set his 7-year-old son, David, afire to get back at his former wife, is free on parole in Oakland, California, after seven years behind bars. The boy, now 14, has said he does not want to see his father. The father acquiesces. "Someday before I die, I'd like to see David," he says. "But I see that as remote." Grand jurors in New York City have dismissed a manslaughter indictment against Rodney Sumter, 39, a construction worker who fought back when he and his 4-year-old son were set upon Jan. 21 by a homeless man in the subway. The man died after his head hit the concrete platform.

Sound bites shouldn't be dismissed as frivolous, say Andrew Savitz and Mark Kaz, who were aides to Michael S. Dukakis dur-

ing his losing presidential campaign in 1988. In a New York Times article, they contend that "memorable sound bites don't substitute for substance; they convey it." They cite "E-mc!" "The British are coming," and the first sound bite, "Let there be light." And "Read my lips — no new taxes," they say, "may yet prove to be the slash of a double-edged sword" for George Bush.

No, you can't use your meat knife to cut your lettuce, says Judith Martin in the syndicated Miss Manners column. Asked by a reader whether this is "another of those pesky, inane little rules of etiquette that must be followed mindlessly," she replies, "Why are you insulting etiquette? Why aren't you insulting the pesky, inane, mindless chef who failed to reduce this salad to bite-size pieces with the kitchen knife?"

The Los Angeles Times congratulates the U.S. Postal Service for its stamps honoring classic films and has some suggestions of its own, like waiting for a letter to arrive ("From Here to Eternity"), ever-increasing stamp prices ("Take the Money and Run"), lost letters ("The Abyss") and the latest postal reorganization ("Plan 9 From Outer Space").

Arthur Higbee

Harry Bridges, Labor Organizer in U.S., Dies at 88

New York Times Service

Harry Bridges, a labor leader who organized longshoremen on the U.S. West Coast in the 1930s, died of emphysema Friday at his residence in San Francisco. He was 88.

Mr. Bridges, who was born in Australia and who entered the United States by jumping ship in 1920, was an unyielding unionist at a time when dock strikes could cripple segments of the economy.

He came to the San Francisco docks in 1922, when stevedores reported for the "shape-up" before sunrise to be picked for work or sent away.

His passion for union militancy came to the fore in 1933 as he led a group of organizers to establish a longshoremen's local in San Francisco. As its president, Mr. Bridges had strong support from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union when Congress tried to deport him in the 1940s. The vote of 330 to 42 in the House of Representatives was overturned by the Supreme Court.

The ILWU, which Mr. Bridges headed until 1977, has lost much of its membership and influence to technology.

Other Deaths:

Helen Hoke Watts, 86, the author and publisher of such children's books as "The Horse That Took the Milk Around" and "Too Many Kittens," of pneumonia in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Joseph O. Hirschfelder, 78, a founder of modern theoretical chemistry and a member of the World War II atom-bomb Manhattan Project, of cancer Friday in Madison, Wisconsin.

Czechoslovak Clerics Seated

PRAGUE — The Roman Catholic Church has filled its last two bishopric vacancies in Czechoslovakia, the CTK news agency reported. Vojtech Cikrie was consecrated bishop of Brno, south Moravia, on Saturday, and Miloslav Vlk was consecrated bishop of Ceske Budejovice, south Bohemia.

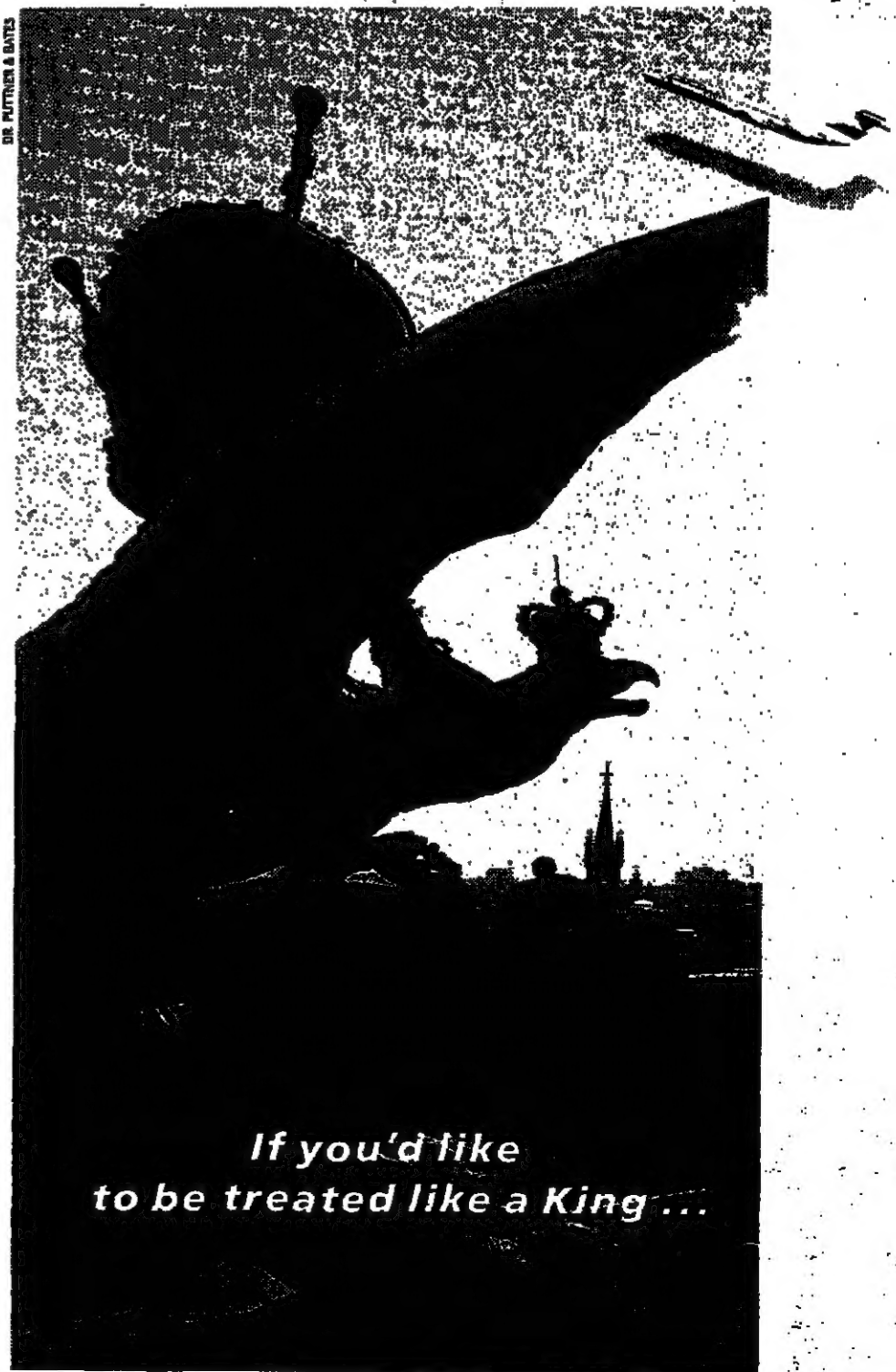
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Welcome To AUSTRIAN

3 Romanian Minority Parties Allied Against Front

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Romania's three oldest independent political parties have decided to join forces in national elections on May 20. As an alliance, they pose the first significant political challenge to the dominant National Salvation Front since it took power after the December overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The alliance of the National Liberal Party, the National Peasants Party and the far smaller Social Democratic Party announced Saturday seems likely to make the election a real contest rather than the rout for the Front that had been expected when the parties were bickering among themselves.

The pact between the three "historic" — that is, pre-Communist — parties also is expected to help the chances of the Liberal Party leader, Radu Campeanu, who is emerging as a strong candidate to run against the Front's leader and Romania's acting president, Ion Iliescu.

The Front took power after Mr. Ceausescu's fall and still dominates the country's provisional coalition government. Individually, the Liberal, Peasants and Social Democratic parties were not thought strong enough to compete against the Front, but together they will be the dominant force among more than 50 independent parties.

The pact comes as all three are scrambling to position campaign workers in the countryside for Romania's first free parliamentary and presidential contests since 1937.

Leaders of the three parties said on the weekend that an alliance would give them a

The parties are united in their anti-communism stand but divided on other issues, such as repairing the country's battered economy.

chance to win a majority of seats in a new parliament.

"An alliance between the three parties will forge a greater unity between the electorate and give them courage," said Mr. Campeanu, a 66-year-old engineer who was imprisoned for nine years by the Communist Party.

In the first weeks after Mr. Ceausescu's execution in December, high-ranking Communist officials in the Front said that Mr. Campeanu had spent too many years out of the country to be a credible leader. But in the past two months, Mr. Campeanu has fought back, giving interviews on state television to

explain that his 14 years of political exile in France came after years of imprisonment in Romania.

Under Mr. Campeanu's leadership, the Liberal Party has displayed a dignified, more moderate stance than the Peasants Party. Two weeks ago Peasants Party leaders accused Mr. Iliescu of being anti-Romanian when he blamed both Romanians and ethnic Hungarians for recent violence in Transylvania.

Both the Liberals and the Peasants Party have been playing up their roots as so-called "historic parties," founded in the 19th century and gradually suppressed after Romania became a Communist state after World War II.

Mr. Iliescu, Prime Minister Petre Roman and other members of the Front have been attacked by the Liberal and Peasants parties for their past as high-ranking members of the country's Communist Party.

The parties are united in their anti-communism stand but divided on other important issues, such as repairing Romania's battered economy and finding a formula for returning state-owned farmland to its former owners.

The Liberals advocate rapid transition to a Western-style, free-market economy, while the Peasants Party wants a slower transition and a more mixed economy.

Both have spoken in favor of redistributing vast tracts of land, but neither has yet presented a detailed plan to cope with the welter of claim and counterclaim likely to emerge once such a process starts.

The Front wants to restrict private enterprise to shops and other small-scale service businesses and has taken the most conservative position on land reform.

Peaceful Demonstration

Several thousand protesters demonstrated against the interim government Sunday after a day of national remembrance for those killed in the December overthrow of Mr. Ceausescu, Reuters reported from Bucharest.

There were no incidents as the protesters massed peacefully, shouting slogans against the Front and against Mr. Iliescu, whom they identify with the ousted Communist regime. On Saturday, Mr. Campeanu, the Liberal Party leader, said he would challenge Mr. Iliescu in the May presidential elections.

Sunday's was the biggest rally in the Romanian capital since Feb. 18, when demonstrators smashed government headquarters. Apparently fearing a similar attack, troops and military policemen cordoned off the six-story building and blocked the front with 15 armored personnel carriers.



A policeman arresting a man in London after rioting erupted during a protest against a new tax.

UNION: Anger in the East

(Continued from page 1)

man money supply, let loose pent-up consumer demand in East Germany and send inflation and interest rates rapidly upward.

The new plan appears certain to anger many East Germans just weeks after a coalition backed by Mr. Kohl scored a convincing victory in East Germany's first free elections. The backlash could imperil his agenda for reunification.

Mr. Kohl denied Saturday that he had promised greater protection for those with small savings. He said he had pledged only "to find a helpful formula for ordinary citizens to convert their savings."

Otto Lambrecht, the head of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, told the newspaper Die Welt that it would be unacceptable to limit the one-to-one rate to the first 2,000 marks of savings.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, also a Free Democrat, said in a radio interview that the discussion of the Bundesbank proposal was "unacceptable."

"It's as if they were talking about stock market prices of a big business and not about the fate of 17 million people," he said.

Monetary union would make the Deutsche mark the sole German currency and give the Bundesbank control of East Germany's monetary policy and banking system.

(Reuters, NYT, AFP)

GERMANY: Two Nations Undergo the Pains of Growing Back Together

(Continued from page 1)

trust of foreign neighbors for a peaceful and united country.

"I always believed that Germany would rise again as one nation," The Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in March. "History is fulfilling itself."

Already the continent's largest, most thriving economy, Germany is rapidly shedding its postwar stepchild status.

"Europe's pivotal point will move from the west toward the center, probably toward Berlin," said Gerhard von Glinz, a West German political commentator.

Citing a "basic law of geopolitics," he said that "a fall of Russia means the rise of Germany," with Germany taking over much of the Soviet Union's sphere of influence in Central Europe.

When Communist domination began to fade last fall, the region looked across to the affluent example of West Germany, a nation of 61 million people that exports twice the value of goods of any other European country. Now West German diplomats talk about their role not only in rebuilding East Germany but also in reconstructing struggling economies throughout the region.

Bonn wants to revive the traditional role that German culture played in prewar Europe. It is retraining 1,000 Russian language instructors to teach German at Goe Institutes opening to promote German language and culture in

Moscow, Warsaw, Prague and Sofia.

But the euphoria of November, when the Berlin Wall burst open under the pressure of demonstrators who toppled a repressive Communist regime without shedding a drop of blood, is over. Ended are the days when the former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, could draw roars from an East German crowd simply by saying that soon, "We will again be among ourselves."

In the East, the pride of winning a peaceful revolution and conducting the first free elections in 57 years has been overtaken by an eagerness to achieve a Western way of life and by resentment about a perceived arrogance of their cousins beyond the wall.

The promise of getting Deutsche marks — which East Germans call "real money" — by July has eased the westward flow of families, but few East Germans relish the prospect of more West Germans coming over to flaunt their wealth.

Estimates of rebuilding East Germany in the West's image have run as high as \$300 billion, but a new poll of West German business and political leaders found 77 percent opposed to new taxes to help

boost East Germany to a Western living standard.

The Germany that will emerge from postwar division wants to be seen as fundamentally different from the one that was crushed by the Allies in 1945.

On the 51st anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia, the German president, Richard von Weizsäcker, became the first foreign leader to be received by President Václav Havel.

When Mr. Havel said he did not fear German reunification, Mr. von Weizsäcker said he was "overwhelmed by the trust you place in us Germans."

That trust, Mr. von Weizsäcker said later, means a new Germany would have the freedom to carve out its own political and military role, unhindered by restrictions that have limited its sovereignty since the defeat of Hitler.

Germany would be able, for example, to commit troops to United Nations peacekeeping missions, to restore its capital in Berlin or to take back control of vast stretches of land now reserved for NATO forces.

But Mr. von Weizsäcker quickly added that a new Germany would have new responsibilities, not only to help Central Europe build market economies but also to push for the continent's economic and political integration.

Only through a united Europe can Germans finally be freed of international fears of a Germany that goes its own way and tries to

drag the rest of the world along.

Mr. von Weizsäcker said. International worries about reunification have focused on how to secure peace in Europe now that the boundary between the Germanys is no longer the fault line dividing East from West. Can NATO and Soviet troops be stationed in one country? Do nuclear weapons stored on German soil and aimed at other Germans make sense any longer?

As diplomatic discussions of such questions unfold, beginning with talks among the two Germanys and the four World War II Allies and culminating in a European-wide conference this fall, Europeans seem to be looking inward.

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Only through a united Europe can Germans finally be freed of international fears of a Germany that goes its own way and tries to

drag the rest of the world along.

RIOT: 341 Arrested, 133 Hurt in London Tax Protest

(Continued from page 1)

ment, George Galloway, who attended the rally and who opposes the new tax, said, "There seems to be a disinclination in London who are ready to do these kind of things."

The fact that the community charge is the same for rich and poor alike — and that some of the highest charges, set by labor-dominated local councils, will fall on people in the poorest London neighborhoods — has led to widespread protests and has sent Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party plunging in public opinion polls.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking to reporters Sunday as she left church at her official country estate, Chequers, said she felt "absolute horror" at the violence.

"People have a right to demonstrate peacefully," she said. "The place to discuss this is in Parliament. These people are totally against democracy."

Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, said in a statement that the violence was "criminal."

"The people who caused it must be treated as criminals," he said. "They went to the demonstration

to make a riot, and, as a result, caused severe injuries to the police and to innocent people."

Labor says that the community charge is a regressive tax, but the government says the indigent and the elderly can obtain rebates.

Mrs. Thatcher, with a majority of nearly 100 seats in the House of Commons, was able to push the system through, as she is also pushing through controversial legislation on changing the National Health Service and the way British television is regulated.

The Conservatives pledged in their 1987 election manifesto to introduce the new charge to replace the equally unpopular system of real estate taxes that were paid only by property owners, or people who rented from them.

In Scotland, where a 1985 reassessment of property values was tremendously unpopular among Conservative voters, the new system went into effect a year ago. In England and Wales, residents will start getting their bills this week, and in many cases they are much higher than what the government forecast.

Labor-dominated local govern-

ment councils in the low-income London neighborhoods of Haringey and Lambeth, for instance, have set the rates at £572.89 and £547.89 per person (about \$945 and \$905).

Mrs. Thatcher's theory is that voters will eventually stop blaming her for the new tax and blame the local councils instead. She has held to this view despite her party's steadily declining popularity and calls by disgruntled members of Parliament for her resignation before the next elections, which must be called by 1992.

Mrs. Thatcher told a Conservative gathering in Cheltenham on Saturday that there was "no vacancy" for her job.

On Sunday, asked whether the government would take further measures to ease the burden of the new charge, she noted that the City of Westminster, the Conservative-controlled central business and residential district of London where the riots took place Saturday, had set the rate at only £196.

"Many Labor local authorities have imposed a community charge which is much higher than that," she said.

ANC: Mandela Defends Cancellation of Negotiations

(Continued from page 1)

should not have caused the ANC to withdraw from the talks, because such meetings could help prevent similar incidents in the future.

The black nationalist movement said it was halting participation to make the point that "the people of South Africa have the right to assemble and demonstrate in support of their just demands."

"We claim this as an inalienable right, not as a favor conceded by the regime at its discretion," the statement said.

On Thursday, the police in Sebokeng, a black township 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Johannesburg, fired tear gas, shotguns and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd

of thousands that had gathered to deliver a petition complaining about living conditions in the township and demanding the resignation of the municipal council.

A local magistrate had denied permission for the march. Sixteen people died and 400 were hurt in the violence that engulfed the township, the ANC said.

Other estimates put the number of dead at 11. Most if not all were said to have been killed by police fire.

The police said that officers had fired because they felt threatened by so many demonstrators, who were said to number from 15,000 to 50,000. They also said that some protesters were carrying clubs and other weapons.

Some victims told reporters that they were unarmed and that they had been shot while running away.

Wynand Malan, a leader of the liberal Democratic Party, said that the shooting at Sebokeng did not warrant a cancellation of the meeting, because other courses of action were available, such as the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the violence.

The ANC said that it wanted the government to demonstrate its commitment to peace by bringing "the trigger-happy police, vigilantes and other perpetrators of this violence to justice with all deliberate speed."

But it did not make this a condition for rescheduling the talks. (AP, NYT)

CHINA: In Beijing, Tiananmen Square Is Sealed Off

(Continued from page 1)

block radius around the square starting early Sunday.

The Beijing municipal government enlisted thousands of Young Pioneers, the primary school equivalent of the Communist Youth League, to stage small parades within the square to hail the spirit of Lei Feng, a deceased and perhaps mythical model soldier who allegedly gave complete, blind devotion to the party, and to welcome the Asian Games which Beijing is holding in September.

The socialist extravaganza, focused around the Monument to the People's Heroes, began after dawn and lasted until late afternoon. The

show provided the authorities an excuse to cordon off most of the square.

Later, the square was opened once again to the public, but few persons entered.

Dissident groups in exile had called on Beijing citizens to "take a walk" either as individuals or in small groups to the square Sunday to express their support for the now-banned democracy movement, which was based there last spring.

Posters put up recently at Beijing University, whose students led last spring's movement, also called for a walk to the square.

"Last spring, the students orga-

nized demonstrations here," said a university student who found policemen blocking entry to the square.

"Now the government has closed off the square to hold its own demonstration," said the student, who last left the square on June 4, when the army launched an assault into the center of the city.

"Last June, many students fled Beijing out of fear," he said. "But judging by the security forces surrounding the square, it's now the party leaders who are afraid."

"They can't sleep at night, but we now sleep very well. We're saving our strength for the right moment."

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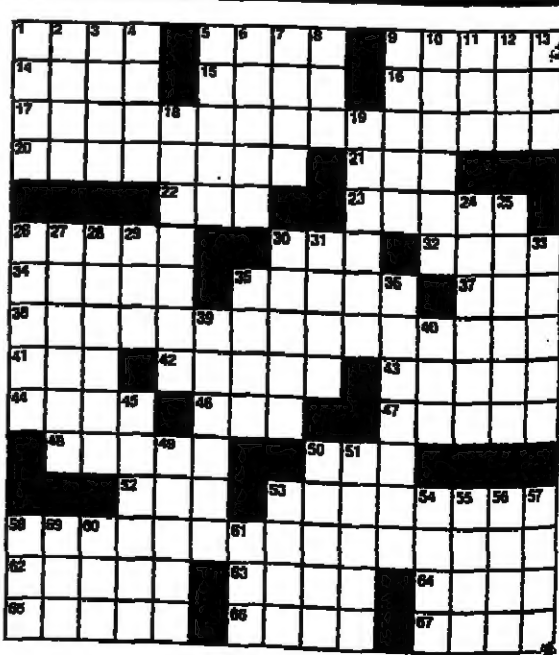
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- Use the phone
 - Handed for a soul brother
 - Spot for sports
 - Killer whale
 - Food regimen
 - Dud
 - Make-or-break spot
 - Made beloved
 - Stat for Sabers
 - Zeppelin (rock group)
 - Fail to tip a waiter
 - Nigerian native
 - Roman tyrant
 - Radioactive element
 - Frustrates
 - Auto org.
 - Voting results
 - Pie — mode
 - Slowpoke
 - Upright
 - Cloy

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | |
|----------|----------|
| REDLINE | HOSTESS |
| APRICOT | OTTOMAN |
| DIABLO | TREMBLE |
| ASL | NONSTOP |
| MON | ILE |
| EDAMA | AAR |
| SEDUCING | TOKENS |
| RUTS | COCA |
| RELATE | TREASURE |
| EDILE | DIE |
| BUN | REV |
| ACE | DIORAMA |
| TAMPOCO | SOLOIST |
| ETERNAL | SITUATE |
| DENTIALS | ELAPSED |

- DOWN**
- Info
 - Tonic ingredient
 - Part of DNA
 - Path
 - Worship
 - Tooled, as in "The Spirit of 76"
 - Tear apart
 - A Soucan
 - Lively
 - Keep
 - Flute bird
 - Scand. land
 - Nurturing initials
 - Central points
 - Thick
 - Pot. money
 - Rex Harrison's title
 - Inappropriate
 - SASE, etc.
 - Conscious
 - Fissionable unit
 - Grape product
 - Arab kingdom
 - Trifles
 - Delance
 - Actress Jillian
 - Natural abilities
 - Put on new platforms
 - Dreaded
 - Nobel in Literature: 1921
 - Regions
 - Sentimental song
 - Conceive
 - "What's up, —?"
 - Column type
 - Rotate floating logs
 - Kills
 - Paddock newcomer
 - Letterpress's cousin
 - Hospital resident
 - Tail Comb form
 - Make certain
 - Sea nymph
 - Diplomat
 - Holds back
 - Biblical preposition



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- Cuts the grass
- "Beowulf" is one
- Hyacinth in a Capp strip
- North Sea feeder
- Beam
- Homonym for you
- Topper for Scotty
- Have a snack



Two Soviet immigrants tasting matzoh Sunday in Jerusalem as they prepare for Passover April 9.

Rate of Soviet Jews Reaching Israel Is Down, Reversing Trend for Year

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Amid confusion about the status of the air routes by which most Soviet Jewish emigrants get to Israel, a senior Israeli immigration official says the number of arrivals has shown "a slight decrease" for the first time since the latest wave of emigration began last year.

"It's too early to assess what caused this," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

Before now, immigration had been increasing steadily, reaching almost 1,500 Jews a week. He did not specify the latest weekly figure.

Israeli officials continue to try to interpret conflicting decisions made in March by the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, and the Hungarian carrier, Malev, on whether they would fly emigrating Jews to Israel through Budapest, the transit point for two-thirds of the new immigrants.

After a series of protests from Arab governments that accused Israel of planning to settle the new arrivals in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Malev canceled the charter flights on March 21, saying it was reacting to terrorist threats to attack the planes.

A few days later, Aeroflot said it was no longer booking tickets to Budapest for emigrating Jews, say-

ing it was responding to Malev's request.

But late in the week, the Hungarians announced that the regularly scheduled flights carrying Soviet Jews to Israel would continue, and that while there would be no more special charter flights, extra planes were being added to the regularly scheduled routes to accommodate the Soviet immigrants.

Israeli officials suggested that Hungary wants to continue serving as the transit point for Soviet Jews without officially acknowledging its role, hoping Arab anger might be assuaged.

Whatever happens in Budapest

now, Israeli officials are working hard to find a replacement transit point.

Both Poland and Finland have tentatively offered their airports.

Before Friday, the terrorist threats cited by Malev had remained just that.

But on Friday, two Poles were shot and wounded in Beirut, and a guerrilla group said in a note sent to a Beirut newspaper Saturday that it had made the attack as a warning to Poland not to transport Jews "to our sacred Palestinian land."

In Warsaw, a Foreign Ministry official said "nothing changes."

Ethiopia Expels 2 Libyans After Blast

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government expelled two Libyan diplomats on the weekend after a minor explosion in the Addis Ababa Hilton, where the Israeli ambassador lives.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs accused the Libyans of "activities incompatible" with their diplomatic status, a phrase usually used to mean spying, and said their continued presence "would be prejudicial to the national security of Ethiopia."

It identified the diplomats as Ali A. Awidan, a senior member of the

Libyan Embassy, and Saied S. Saied, an administrative officer.

The expulsions Saturday followed the explosion on Friday night of what Ethiopian officials described as a time bomb in a men's bathroom at the hotel. No injuries were reported, and only minor damage was caused by the bomb, Ethiopian officials said.

Meir Joffe, the Israeli ambassador, said the explosion was not near his apartment. He has held his post since November, when Ethiopia renewed diplomatic ties with Israel in a move sharply criticized by Libya.

Lebanon: 50 Killed In 2 Days

A Cease-Fire Ends Weekend Clashes

United Press International

BEIRUT — A cease-fire on Sunday ended two days of clashes between Christian forces northeast of Beirut in which at least 50 people were killed and 110 wounded.

The police said that sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire had echoed across the village of Qlaia, where troops under Major General Michel Aoun and the militiamen of Samir Geagea's Lebanese Forces battled Friday and Saturday.

Qlaia has been controlled by General Aoun's troops in an area that is largely a Lebanese Forces stronghold.

The police said that heavy artillery fire ended along the six-kilometer (four-mile) front late Saturday, after a Christian mediation team persuaded the two leaders to stop shooting.

Military sources said that Mr. Geagea had launched attacks against positions in Qlaia to drive General Aoun's troops out of the area and to distract the general from attacking militia headquarters in East Beirut.

More than 50 people were killed and 110 were wounded in two days, raising the toll in two months to 850 dead and 2,820 wounded.

Security sources in East Beirut said that neither faction could score a clear victory or gain ground.

Military sources said that about 1,000 troops, backed by tanks, armored personnel carriers and steady shelling from 200 artillery pieces, confronted a militia force with similar firepower.

"It is clear that the struggle in East Beirut has reached the limit of a military parity between the two sides," said the East Beirut newspaper Ad Dnyar. "The power of each side stopped at front lines separating them inside the Christian enclave" in central Lebanon, it said.

The Christian mediation team has failed to find grounds for a political agreement as General Aoun and Mr. Geagea have wrestled for control of the enclave.

Helicopter Saves F-18 Pilot

The Associated Press

GAETA, Italy — A U.S. Navy F-18 fighter, operating from the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, crashed in the western Mediterranean during routine operations but the pilot was quickly rescued by helicopter, a spokesman for the 6th Fleet said Sunday.

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Herald Tribune

Fight to the Last Afghan?

A year after Moscow withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, the prospects of peace remain dim. True, one source possibility was recently averted: A Communist radical, the defense minister who attempted a coup against President Najib, lost out. He apparently distrusted the Najib diplomatic initiatives to the guerrillas. But there is still no visible prospect of peace. General Najib offers talks but rejects the precondition, his resignation, that guerrilla groups demand.

Regrettably, the resistance, having proved its valor in battle, has yet to show a political touch. Its divisions seem as bitter and deep as those among government forces, and leave the guerrillas vulnerable to manipulation by their arms suppliers, especially Pakistan, whose first concern is the postwar balance of tribal power. This line of Pakistani policy reinforces the strong tendency in the resistance to regard President Najib strictly in his previous role as a collaborator with a previous Kabul leadership's invasion.

The Kremlin, which expensively sustains him, claims that he is a tested and, at least by contrast with the radicals, moderate politician who would make a suitable partner for the resistance to consult in ending the war. A suitable temporary partner. The Kremlin suggests that he would step out of the picture after negotiations began.

Many false hopes have sustained American policy in the year since Moscow withdrew. The guerrillas could not organize a successful military assault. Nor have they organized an alternative political structure. The Kabul regime has not collapsed. Nor has there been a successful coup. The Bush administration has taken a tentative step or two on the diplomatic path but no more, and has spurned Moscow's call for a mutual halt to foreign arms supplies.

The latest coup failure sharpens Washington's policy choice as a new summer of battle looms. It can keep on supporting the all-or-nothing goal of some in the resistance of ousting General Najib, or it can start a more serious testing of the diplomatic possibilities. To do the latter would anger some guerrillas and stir up the Republican Party's fight-to-the-last-Afghan right. The alternative is open-ended war in a country that has suffered terribly for more than a decade.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

About Free Trade Pacts

Last week's announcement that Mexico and the United States would seek to negotiate a bilateral trade agreement appears to be part of a trend. Last year the United States and Canada signed such a pact, and now Senator Phil Gramm has called for offering similar agreements to the struggling countries of Eastern Europe if they create market-based economies.

Are bilateral free trade pacts sound policy or a dangerous fad? In the case of Mexico, a close neighbor and large trade partner, sound policy. In the case of more distant countries, a dangerous fad. A proliferation of bilateral pacts would undermine current U.S. efforts to negotiate multilateral, non-discriminatory trade agreements.

There is obvious appeal to the idea of a free trade pact between the United States and Mexico. U.S. capital and high-tech exports would flow into Mexico, directly helping consumers and forcing Mexican businesses to produce better and cheaper goods. And the mere fact of such an agreement would mark an end to Mexico's 80-year policy of economic protectionism; foreign investors around the globe would be likely to respond favorably.

The United States would also benefit — from inexpensive Mexican oil, textiles and manufactured goods. And a more prosperous Mexican economy should ease the flow of illegal immigrants, alleviating a serious source of friction between the two countries.

Yet bilateral free trade pacts may also victimize innocent allies. If Mexico, or Eastern Europe, for that matter, gains privileged access to the United States, exports from Central and South America of items like textiles will suffer. Michael Aho, director of economic studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, predicts that the politics could become ferocious and might subvert important trade policy to legislative whim.

Furthermore, bilateral pacts can damage the U.S. economy by diverting trade from low-cost foreign suppliers. For example, Brazil may sell dresses to the United States for less than Mexico. But if the United States imposes tariffs on Brazil but not on Mexico, U.S. consumers will buy from Mexico. As a result the American economy will have to spend more of its output on dresses than it needs to.

Still, in the case of Mexico, these possible drawbacks are far outweighed by the potential benefits to both countries. Where economies are so entwined and negotiations are possible, governments have an obligation to explore the possibilities.

Extending the same offer to more distant countries makes much less sense. Negotiations over a new international trade agreement are at a delicate stage and are scheduled to conclude by the end of the year. A rush to sign new bilateral pacts would signal a weakened U.S. resolve to establish fair rules that apply equally to everyone. Now is not the time to send such a message.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping Eastern Europe

Everybody wants to help Eastern Europe, but not everybody agrees how to do it. One of the better ideas — a French idea — is an international bank to ensure a flow of credit to the Eastern countries as they struggle to revive their ravaged economies and move toward democracy. That bank is now taking shape, and the sponsoring governments are negotiating their way through the list of key issues. How much will it lend to the Soviets? How much of the money will go toward developing the private sector and how much to public infrastructure? How much will each of the Western countries contribute, and who will actually control the lending?

The new bank's total lending authority will probably be about \$12 billion, or one-tenth that of the World Bank, on which it is modeled. One reason for founding a new institution is to avoid direct competition for loans between Eastern Europe and the much poorer countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America into which most of the World Bank's lending goes.

Regarding the Soviets, the Americans point out that they are still spending very large resources on their formidable armed forces. In the past couple of weeks both President George Bush and his secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Brady, have expressed strong objections to heavily lending to the Soviets. An agreement seems to be forming to limit loans to them to the amount of capital that they contribute to the bank.

The Americans would direct more of the money to private business than the Europeans would. The Europeans observe that efficient public services are going to be essential to a growing private sector — better telephones, for example, and more electricity. Here a tentative agreement would limit the support to public borrowers to 40 percent of total lending.

The proposal now on the table would give the United States 10 percent of the voting shares, more than any other country. The 12 European Community countries would have, among them, 51 percent, but because there will be a requirement for higher majorities for major decisions that would not quite amount to Western European control.

The organizers hope to get the new bank into operation around the end of this year. But that will depend on the speed with which the contributing governments ratify the agreement and put up their money. The U.S. Congress in particular has a habit of moving slowly, adding disruptive conditions and amendments as it goes.

Congress needs to understand that this is not 1948, and that the United States is no longer the world's only source of capital. Secretary Brady warned Congress recently that the bank is going forward whether the United States joins it or not. This bank offers the United States a chance to support and influence a major Western effort to help the poorer half of Europe rebuild its economies and its societies. That is an opportunity not to be missed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Just Like Poles and Germans

Might does not make right, not even in Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union. The man fêted last year as the Liberator of Warsaw, Berlin and Prague has already shown enough of a brutal streak in Lithuania to be dubbed the Bully of Vilnius. Mr. Gorbachev draws a distinction between the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe and the Soviet empire at home. Some differences there are, but the central point is identical: Lithuanians have as much right peacefully to decide their own future as Poles and Germans do. If Mr. Gorbachev is willing to acknowledge this, he will find a way to back his armored cars out of the Lithuanian dead end they have gone into. But if his real intention is not to release the captive parts of the Soviet empire on any reasonable terms, he will use the power — and the firepower — at his disposal to break Lithuania. That is where the West will have to show that it no longer finds Mr. Gorbachev a man it can do business with.

—The Economist (London).

The Voters Won in Hungary

No single party [was] a clear-cut winner in the first free elections held in Hungary in more than 40 years. The real winners were the voters themselves. After two generations of unfreedom, the election proceeded in the same calm and order as in more fortunate lands with a long-standing democratic tradition. And if it takes so long to count the votes, due to the shortcomings of the communications infrastructure, that only proves the need for the change of political system that will be the certain result of this election.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Take Lithuania's Case To the World Court

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan
The writer is a Democratic senator from New York.

WASHINGTON — We are now in the midst of what might fairly be called the first crisis of the post-Cold War era. There is a triad of interests, at once conflicting and complementary, that we will encounter more than occasionally in the years to come. First, Russia. Second, the United States and other Western nations. Third, ethnic minorities — in Lithuania (Poles, Russians), in the Russian army, in the United States. Ethnicity everywhere. How we handle ourselves could set a pattern of great promise — or portent.

May I plead that there is a role here for international law, and international judicial arrangements. This is the approach the United States is least likely to explore. Once central to American foreign policy, the subject got lost in the fog of the Cold War. With that fog lifting, we shall see if we can get our directions together again.

There is one imperative. Lithuania must regain its independence. And, on our part, there is one obvious preference, namely that Mikhail Gorbachev retain his position and influence within his own country, and hence in Central Europe.

This is more than merely possible. The makings of a solution are in place. The parts fit together. If only we can bring ourselves to see this.

Part One. The Soviet occupation of Lithuania is illegal, a crime of the Hitler-Stalin era. The Supreme Soviet has not merely acknowledged, it has asserted this fact.

Part Two. Before any of this got started, Mr. Gorbachev went to the United Nations to declare an alto-



gether new Soviet commitment to international legality, extending to compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court over human rights issues.

Part Three. The parties to a judicial proceeding need have no doubt about the outcome. Lithuania (and Latvia, and Estonia) will be recognized as independent. The president of the Soviet Union will be in a position to accept the inevitable as being in fact the outcome of his own initiative in world affairs, one which not coincidentally may give him a stronger hand with separatist movements that make no equivalent international claim.

The situation in Lithuania is perhaps the most striking example of contractual illegality in the history of international relations. Last Tuesday, President Vytautas Landsbergis asked of the West, "Are they willing once again to sell Lithuania to the Soviet Union?" This seems to me unfair and unfortunate. For the United States did not sell Lithuania to the Soviet Union. Hitler did.

In brief, in the summer of 1939 the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany entered into an agreement that might well be described as a contract to begin World War II; that is, the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of Aug. 23, 1939. The pact originally placed Lithuania within the Nazi "sphere of influence." On Sept. 28, in a further written agreement, Lithuania was transferred to the Soviets, as if this independent nation could be bartered about like chattel.

Excepted was a slice of Lithuanian territory known as the "Memel triangle," which included Lithuania's only port city, Memel (now known as Klaipėda). In a further supplemental protocol dated Jan. 10, 1941, the Nazis sold the Memel triangle to the Soviets for \$7.5 million gold dollars. Hitler, who was already planning "Operation Barbarossa," the invasion of the Soviet Union, engaged in a marketplace transaction with Stalin over the spoils of war.

Mr. Gorbachev has repeatedly asserted that this behavior is a part of the Stalinist Soviet past. I refer in the first instance to the remarkable address delivered to the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 7, 1989, in which he pledged his country's acceptance of international rulings on such matters:

"We intend to expand the Soviet Union's participation in the controlling mechanisms of human rights under the aegis of the United Nations... We think that the jurisdiction of the International Court in the Hague with regard to the interpretation and application of agreements on human rights must be binding on all states."

The most obvious course is for the United States to go to the General Assembly or to the Security Council and seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice. By holding Mr. Gorbachev to his own professions about international law, we can provide him a way out of the situation he finds himself in.

The Soviet Union has no claim on Lithuania. It is stolen goods. Hitler did not own the nation he sold. Title

Stop Pretending Gorbachev Could Have a Democratic Empire

By Alexander J. Motyl

NEW YORK — The Lithuanian parliament, as representative of the Lithuanian people, has passed a declaration of independence — not because of something as trifling as taxation without representation, but because of 50 years of political repression, economic mismanagement and cultural suffocation.

Lithuanians view the Soviet Union with the sort of emotional intensity that Jews apply to Nazi Germany, or blacks to South Africa. They all draw the same conclusion: that criminal regimes are deserving only of unequivocal condemnation and replacement.

There is no room for compromise over sovereignty. Either a nation has it or it does not. Dual sovereignty, as Lenin realized, is an inherently unstable condition. At some point, one side must prevail over the other.

In the past, Moscow has never hesitated to subordinate non-Russian aspirations for independence to its own imperial ambitions. It

Union's participation in the controlling mechanisms of human rights under the aegis of the United Nations...

seized the Ukraine, the Transcaucasus and Central Asia in 1918-1921, helped Hitler smash Poland in 1939, annexed the Baltic states in 1940 and invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

International indifference facilitated these takeovers in the past. Now only international intervention in the empire's "internal affairs" can prevent Mikhail Gorbachev from crushing independent Lithuania. As he is especially dependent on American goodwill, only Washington can tilt the balance in the Lithuanians' favor.

Washington has failed to understand that non-Russian separatism is the direct consequence of Mr. Gorbachev's policies. Supporting Mr. Gorbachev's brand of restructuring means supporting those Soviet nations that have taken the "new thinking" to heart and rationally concluded that they would be better off abandoning

Rights vs. Rights: When Individuals Identify With Groups

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Circumstance has a way of tripping up thought-by-categories, and global communications now make that evident. The yardstick has to be a moral sense.

South Africa is moving to negotiate its way out of an oppressive racist system. The principle of one man, one vote cannot be denied as the essence of democracy. And yet one

they mean is to protect whites against unlimited and, they fear, vengeful domination by blacks, although they put it in terms of "minorities."

But sorting out people by groups with differing rights is the very foundation of apartheid, racist by definition. Protecting minorities has a generous resonance in most parts of the world, but not where it means protecting one minority's monopoly of the power and the wealth.

In Transylvania the other day, frightened ethnic Hungarians were talking to a Western reporter, after brutal attacks by ethnic Romanians, insisting on their right to use their own language, preserve their own culture and community. "Do you mean apartheid?" asked the reporter. The Hungarians were shocked. Of course not, they said, but they wanted to be themselves.

A Romanian visitor to Paris said the violence was provoked by people from the countryside tracked into the town of Timisoara by the newly revived National Peasant Party, one

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

friction over North African immigrants and their religion.

People are killing and abusing each other all around the world because of racial, ethnic and religious difference. Talks on how to end apartheid in South Africa are delayed and complicated by violence between supporters of the African National Congress and the Zulu Inkatha movement. Nelson Mandela's claim to preeminent black leadership will be measured by his ability to find an agreement with the Zulu leader Chief Buthelezi which the two men can induce their followers to accept.

President F. W. de Klerk's government is toying with ideas about a senate based on territorial representation rather than population (but every major territory has a black majority), or on groups (but that smacks of apartheid), to gain white acceptance of blacks' voting rights. It will not be easy to find a formula that satisfies principle and allays fear.

Is definition of groups good or bad, or fair in Romania and unfair in South Africa? Is the individual the only definition which democra-

To Have 'a Sarajevo,' You Need Major Powers Ready for War

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A lot has been said about the prospect of "new Sarajevos" produced by nationalism and ethnic conflict in Central and Balkan Europe. People today may have hazy notions about Danzig, Sudetenland, Sarajevo, the "Balkan Question" or the "Eastern Question," but they correctly connect them with the start of major wars.

Transylvania has recently seen bitter violence, with angry exchanges between Romanian and Hungarian governments. No one who saw the television footage of beatings and hackings and manhunt in Transylvania can fail to appreciate the enduring hatreds of the region.

These are described as nationalist hatreds. Yet the problem really is the lack of achieved or fulfilled nationalism in Central and Balkan Europe. Nationalism is a relatively modern concept there, unfulfilled and unfulfillable because of the history of the region and the complexity of its ethnic patterns, product of wave after wave of migrations into the region.

The Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires that ruled most of the area before 1918 were flexible, pre-modern political systems, accommodating great varieties of historical communities, some of them religious, some of them territorial, most of them ethnic, all with particular and exclusive traditions.

One could argue that Austro-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey should be seen as postmodern systems as well: examples worth reconsidering today, as people attempt to find a new basis for stability in Europe.

The problems created by the destruction of the two empires in World War I is exemplified in Transylvania. In prehistory the region was inhabited by a tribally organized people with an advanced material culture. It was conquered by Rome, subsequently overrun by Visigoths, Huns, Slavs and other migratory peoples. The Magyars — Hungarians — came in the 10th century and soon controlled the region. German colonists — "Saxons" — came in the 12th and 13th centuries (and are still there). Teutonic knights helped the Hungarians defend the country against new migrations, including that of the Mongols.

When the Romanians arrived is disputed. They certainly were numerous in the centuries immediately following the Hungarians' arrival. Originally semi-nomadic shepherds, they mostly became, and remained, serfs.

In the late Middle Ages, Transylvania's rulers meddled in the struggle over Austria's succession, turning to the Turks for support. The result was a lingering struggle between Austrian and Turkish influences in a semi-autonomous Transylvania dominated by its Hungarian elite. In the 17th century, Transylvania became the center of Hungarian culture and nationalism. The Romanian population was still at the bottom of the heap, denied equal rights.

Austria established its rule over the country in the 18th century. In 1848, Hungary offered the Romanians in Transylvania liberation if they would help Hungary fight Austria. Instead they helped Austria conquer the new Magyar Hungarian state proclaimed by Lajos Kossuth. The Austrian authorities then made the Romanians the privileged people of Transylvania — until Austria and Hungary compromised their dispute and established a dual monarchy in 1867.

1890: Smokeless Powder

PARIS — The manoeuvres that took place yesterday (April 1) on the plateau to the east of Champs-Élysées, in the presence of General Saussier, to test the use of smokeless powder, constitute the most important military experiment made in France since the adoption of the Lebel rifle. The test was a surprise for almost everybody, and one of the results is likely to be a radical change in the uniform of the French army.

Today no one believes such a thing.

1915: Karpadian War

LONDON — Latest news from the eastern theatre of operations shows that the disposition of the Russian forces along the whole of the extensive front in the Karpadians between Ussuk and Barfeld, through Lupkow, is highly favorable for a sweeping advance, and a big battle with decisive results at issue is impending. The Austrians have brought up heavy reinforcements, realizing the impor-

1940: 'End of the World'

PHILADELPHIA — A radio announcement that the world will end tomorrow (April 2) at 3 p.m. (Eastern Standard time) created a stir here today similar to that of "the invasion by troops from Mars" two years ago. The announcer neglected to explain that the telegram was part of a publicity stunt in connection with the opening of a new exhibit, "How the World Will End."

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

Vertical text on the right margin, including handwritten notes and additional advertisements.

مكتبة المصطفى

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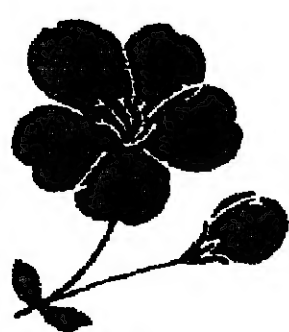
*Now, the power
of the blossom
is at your
fingertips.*

Blossom with us.

*In April, two of Japan's most successful banks merged.
The marriage of Mitsui Bank and Taiyo Kobe Bank
will create a new leader in the world's financial institutions.*

*It will also create an opportunity for you
to tap a powerful new source of experience
and expertise and gain a competitive edge
in world market places.*

*And so the choice of a cherry blossom as
our new symbol is doubly appropriate.
As the Japanese metaphor for a promise of fruitfulness,
it signals both the birth of a new bank and our firm
commitment to help your business blossom in a challenging
new global environment: Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank.*



mitsui taiyo kobe bank

Head Office & Headquarters: Tokyo

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Table with multiple columns for bond prices, including sections for Canadian Dollars, Australian Dollars, and various international bonds. Includes introductory text: 'provided by Credit Suisse First...' and 'March 30'.

Table with multiple columns for bond prices, including sections for ECU Straights, Yen Straights, and Pound Sterling. Includes introductory text: 'provided by Credit Suisse First...' and 'March 30'.

Table with multiple columns for bond prices, including sections for Yen Straights and Pound Sterling. Includes introductory text: 'provided by Credit Suisse First...' and 'March 30'.

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Table with multiple columns for bond prices, including sections for Yen Straights and Pound Sterling. Includes introductory text: 'provided by Credit Suisse First...' and 'March 30'.

MUTUAL FUNDS
Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 30.
Table with multiple columns for mutual fund prices and performance.

CURRENCY RATE
Table with multiple columns for currency exchange rates.

Handwritten signature: J. J. J. J.

EUROBONDS

Slump in Warrant Issues Reduces Volume by 23%

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — New-issue activity in the international bond market slumped 23 percent, to \$32 billion, in the first quarter. The drop from the previous three-month period marked the fourth consecutive quarterly decline since the record-smashing quarter a year ago, when new issues totaled \$63 billion. The latest slowdown, according to data supplied by Salomon Brothers Inc., was the sharpest since the fourth quarter of 1987 when volume fell 33 percent.

Virtually all sectors of the market suffered setbacks, but the sharpest fall was in Eurodollar bonds bearing equity warrants. Japanese companies have accounted for 98 percent of such issues, which last year hit a monthly average of \$5 billion.

The first-quarter total was a mere \$345 million, reflecting the tarnished image of the Japanese stock market, which has dropped about 23 percent since the start of the year.

Rising interest rates and worries about exchange rates hit the British pound and the Canadian dollar, where new-issue activity was 50 percent below last year's quarterly average. But similar concerns failed to affect the markets for paper denominated in yen, Deutsche marks or European currency units, where the volume of new issues was running above the average quarterly pace last year.

Indeed, last week saw the largest single issue denominated in the Euro: one billion of 10-year paper offered by Italy and priced to yield 10.72 percent.

The enthusiastic response by investors underlined a view expressed by money managers that bonds are coming back into fashion.

A sampling of portfolio managers in the major financial centers shows there is widespread belief that interest rates outside West Germany and Japan have peaked and that bond prices are poised to rise.

The most striking expression of this view came from Paribas Asset Management, which previously had virtually no money committed to bonds. Jean-Paul Vilain, deputy managing director, said that Paribas is now rebuilding its bond holdings to between 25 percent and 30 percent of total assets.

But bonds are coming back into fashion among money managers.

Beijing Sees ADB Lending

Top Official Says Sanctions Easing

Reuters

BEIJING — The Asian Development Bank, which halted new loans to China after the crackdown on democracy demonstrators last June, will soon resume lending, a senior central bank official was quoted as saying Sunday.

The official China Daily also quoted Chen Yuan, vice governor of the People's Bank of China, as saying that all foreign banks that "imposed sanctions" against Beijing have shown signs of loosening them.

Mr. Chen noted that the World Bank has already resumed lending and said the Asian Development Bank, which gave nearly \$500 million in credits to China last year, is ready to follow suit.

The newspaper did mention that World Bank lending to China has been limited because of opposition by Western governments to a faster resumption of credits. It also gave no hint of the extent of Asian Development Bank lending when and if it resumed.

Western commercial banks have not imposed sanctions against China, but they have generally backed away from new medium- and long-term lending, waiting to see whether credits from international lending institutions would be restored. Commercial loans have also become more costly for Chinese borrowers.

Since the army crushed pro-democracy protests last June, hardline communists have taken control of the party leadership, raising questions about the China's commitment to liberalizing its economy.

Mr. Chen Yuan also said that his bank would launch a publicity campaign abroad to dispel what he called misunderstandings about China and its financial situation.

Some Western businessmen have been concerned about Beijing's ability to repay debt. China has repeatedly said it had sufficient foreign exchange to make its payments. Mr. Chen said China would try to attend international financial conferences to help eliminate such misunderstandings.



The VEB IFA-Kombinat Personenkraftwagen engine-making plant in Karl-Marx-Stadt, which makes engines for Volkswagen AG of West Germany. The sign reads "Only for Saxony," a demand for goods made in East Germany to remain in East Germany.

East Germany's Jobs Riddle

After Unity, Will It Become a Workers' Paradise Lost?

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — East Germany, for 40 years a self-proclaimed workers' paradise, where employment was both an automatic right and a social duty, has little idea of how its workers are going to be affected by the rush toward reunification.

"There are serious institutes which have made forecasts ranging from one to four million unemployed," said Andreas Muesch, an official with the West German Labor Ministry. "Unemployment is a new subject for the East Germans, and they are having to learn from scratch about how to deal with it."

Most economists are predicting that one to two million East Germans of a total work force of 7.2 million people may be at least temporarily unemployed in the course of the coming year.

Both East and West Germany

face unemployment of this magnitude because it could lead to further westward migration, draining East Germany's population and straining West Germany's capacity to absorb new people.

But experts are quick to point out that any prediction is largely guesswork. Aside from the dismal state of East German statistics, the country is embarking on unprec-

See JOBS, Page 13

EC Ministers Say Monetary Talks Progress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GALWAY, Ireland — The European Community edged closer to its goal of economic and monetary union at surprisingly harmonious weekend talks here among EC finance ministers and central bankers, officials said Sunday.

They said EC ministers and central bankers reached broad agreement on the goal of monetary union but set no timetable other than confirming that a conference on treaty changes should start as planned in Italy in December.

"Finance ministers have come together to a surprising extent," said the West German Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl. "This really is remarkable."

Officials said they detected a more constructive British approach on monetary union, but the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, said Britain was still skeptical.

Mr. Major, attending his first informal ministers meeting, said there was no change on Britain's position on bringing the pound into the European exchange-rate mechanism. He said that Britain's inflation rate still had to come down nearer to the level of its EC partners.

At the end of the meeting, ministers said that most EC states were in general agreement on some key aspects of monetary union. Such points include the creation of a European system of central

banks, and modeled after the Bundesbank and the U.S. Federal Reserve System, which would control policy on a day-to-day basis.

Ministers also reached broad agreement that central banks should be politically independent, committed to fighting inflation, and democratically accountable for its acts.

There were differences, however, over who should control foreign exchange policy, with Britain and France arguing that finance ministries should take the shots while others led by West Germany that the authority should lie with the central bank itself.

The ministers said they also agreed that governments should not finance budget deficits through excessive borrowing that could thus have an impact on the rest of the Community's economy.

But there were signs of an impending rift when ministers discussed whether EC treaties should explicitly ban excess deficits, or punish states that refuse to rein in their spending.

The West German finance minister Theo Waigel insisted that there be "binding rules" backed by sanctions, German delegation sources said.

But Mr. Major argued that budget should be governed by market forces and that centralized control amounted to an intolerable transfer of sovereignty. (Reuters, AFP)

IG Metall Union Expected to Wield Strike Threat Cautiously

Reuters

BONN — While a wage contract between the powerful IG Metall trade union and some of West Germany's largest companies expired on Sunday with no deal in sight, economists do not expect a strike any time soon.

"It looks like we can get through this one without any strikes," said Hermann Olbermann, spokesman for Gesamtmetall, the employers' organization.

Unions could, however, decide on one last push for a pay increase before the expected creation of a much larger labor market after

German unification and the formation of the European Community's single market after 1992.

"It could be the union's last chance before unification," said George Magnus, an economist at Werbur Securities Ltd. in London.

An all-German labor market is expected to go through a shaky period because of the lower wages East Germans initially would receive and the unemployment likely to result from restructuring East German industry.

This could dilute the power of the unions and put pressure on West German wages, economists say.

Franz Steinkuehler, chairman of the 2.6-million-member IG Metall, West Europe's largest union, has said a strike is highly likely.

Dagmar Oposzynski, a union spokeswoman, said the issue remained open.

The current three-year wage contract expired Sunday but the union cannot legally call a strike, or the employers stage lockouts, until after April 28.

"Negotiations will intensify during May, and there might be wildcat strikes," a Düsseldorf-based economist predicted.

The union's main demands are

for wage rises of up to 9 percent and a two-hour cut in the working week, to 35 hours. The Bundesbank in its February monthly report said this would be equivalent to a 14 to 15 percent rise in hourly wages.

Employers have offered a package consisting of 5 percent higher wages over 15 months and more flexible hours.

"That is just not acceptable," said Mr. Oposzynski of IG Metall. Over one year it would mean a 4 percent wage rise.

Although the unions have fought for a 35-hour week since 1984, they

are not expected to succeed completely this year.

Employers say they cannot afford a cut in hours in view of the challenges West German industry faces in modernizing East Germany's economy and tougher European competition. They have offered to reopen the 35-hour issue in 1993.

The union has argued that West German companies have been very profitable over the past few years and workers deserve their share.

Eventually, economists expect both sides to settle on a wage rise of around 6 percent, which the economy could absorb without inflation.

Japan Will Allow Satellite Imports

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan agreed Saturday to end its ban on government purchases of foreign-made space satellites, but the talks snagged on a technical point, U.S. trade officials said.

"Basically we got everything we wanted except for one technical issue," which was considered important enough to be taken up by experts in Japan's space agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a U.S. official said.

The agreement came early Saturday in negotiations that began Thursday over U.S. claims of unfair trade practices in Japan's refusal to buy foreign satellites.

Japan faced trade sanctions that could have doubled tariffs on selected products if it had not bowed to the U.S. demands, made under the Super 301 provisions of the 1988 trade law.

The satellite case was considered one of the most difficult of the three Super 301 complaints the United States brought against Japan last year because Tokyo has targeted space as the next frontier for its industries to conquer.

U.S. negotiators, though, ac-

cused Japan of following a policy of infant industry protection that is not appropriate for the world's second largest economy.

The talks became so contentious that U.S. negotiators told Japan two weeks ago they would not attend another session until Japan came up with constructive proposals.

The Japanese agreed last week to open their government procurement process to purchases of U.S.-made supercomputers.

But negotiations appear stalled on the third Super 301 complaint over Japanese barriers to foreign lumber, a difficult case to settle.

The lumber issue was part of an earlier series of talks four years ago, when the U.S. secretary of state at the time, George P. Shultz, declared it settled.

But U.S. negotiators said the Japanese had not followed through on that agreement as expected, requiring a new set of talks.

The Super 301 negotiations were taking place at the same time U.S. and Japanese officials were discussing basic barriers in each country's economy that make it difficult to ease the severely intractable \$49 billion trade deficit that the United States has with Japan.

Judge's Stay Defuses Threat of Chip Crisis

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A potentially large disruption in the U.S. computer industry has been averted at least temporarily as a federal judge allowed Motorola Inc. and Hitachi Ltd. to continue selling chips involved in a patent dispute.

The granting of a stay by Judge Lucius D. Bunton of U.S. District Court in Austin, Texas, Friday came only a day after he had ordered Motorola to halt sales of its 68030 microprocessor chip because he found it infringed a patent held by the Japanese company.

The 68030, for which there are no other suppliers, is Motorola's flagship product. It is the electronic brain of the powerful Apple Macintosh II and SE/30 computers.

It is also the core of the only computer sold by Next Inc. and it is a component in workstations made by Hewlett-Packard Co. and Sun Microsystems Inc.

Judge Bunton also lifted his ruling that Hitachi was infringing three Motorola patents with its H8/532 microcontroller, a chip used to control facsimile machines, copiers and other appliances.

The H8 chip accounts for about 1 percent of Hitachi's worldwide semiconductor sales, but the company expects that to grow.

The decisions stem from a series of suits and countersuits in which Motorola and Hitachi accused each other of patent infringement.

The stay is likely to take some pressure off Motorola to reach a speedy resolution. Without the stay, Hitachi might have held the upper hand in the bargaining.

"By getting the stay, Motorola is sort of out of hot water while they appeal," said Michael Slater, editor of the Microprocessor Report, an industry publication.

It also allows time to negotiate cross licenses, he said.

Tony Moroyan, director of product marketing and engineering in Hitachi America's semiconductor division, said Friday the company had lost major U.S. contracts because of uncertainty.

The whole U.S. market is in disarray as far as the H8 is concerned," he said.

Hitachi and Motorola once cooperated in the semiconductor industry. The current dispute started in January 1989, when Motorola sued Hitachi for patent infringement.

The Japan Development Bank Opens a New Window on Business Opportunities in Japan.



The Japan Development Bank, a government-owned non-profit institution, proudly announces the opening of its Centers for Promotion of Direct Investment in Japan, at the Bank's strategically located representative offices.

From these offices we will supply comprehensive information on markets and investment projects in Japan, including fundamental data on various industries, scale of markets, distribution channels, and project sites.

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CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates | March 30 |
|---------------------|----------|
| Australian \$ | 1.08 |
| Belgian franc | 36.58 |
| British pound | 1.64 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.29 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.48 |
| French franc | 6.55 |
| Italian lire | 2036 |
| Japanese yen | 163.60 |
| Netherlands guilder | 3.60 |
| Spanish peseta | 166.37 |
| Swiss franc | 1.48 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.00 |

| Other Dollar Values | March 30 |
|---------------------|----------|
| Argentine peso | 400.00 |
| Australian dollar | 1.08 |
| Belgian franc | 36.58 |
| British pound | 1.64 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.29 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.48 |
| French franc | 6.55 |
| Italian lire | 2036 |
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| Netherlands guilder | 3.60 |
| Spanish peseta | 166.37 |
| Swiss franc | 1.48 |
| U.S. dollar | 1.00 |

Charges in London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. a. Commercial banks; b. To buy one pound; c. To buy one dollar; d. Units of 100; e. Not quoted; f. N.A.: not available.

Forward Rates

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| British pound | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.64 | U.S. dollar | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | Japanese yen | 163.60 | 163.60 | 163.60 |
| French franc | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | Swiss franc | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.48 |

Sources: Indusbank Bank (London); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); JMB (London); Goshiki (Tokyo). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

| Stock Indexes | Mar. 23 | Change |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| DJ Industrial | 2,972.21 | +0.11 |
| DJ Utility | 214.64 | +0.44 |
| DJ Transp. | 1,183.14 | +1.85 |
| S & P 500 | 297.94 | +0.01 |
| S & P 500 | 297.94 | +0.01 |
| NYSE Composite | 1,183.14 | +1.85 |
| FTSE 100 | 2,972.21 | +0.11 |
| FTSE 100 | 2,972.21 | +0.11 |
| Nikkei 225 | 29,960.00 | +1.29 |
| West Germany | 1,968.55 | +1.89 |
| Hong Kong | 2,972.21 | +0.11 |
| World | 491.50 | +2.28 |

World Index From Morgan Stanley Control Int'l.

JPK00150

100-443887-100

[illegible][illegible]

| (in R million) | 1989 | 1988 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Electricity revenue | 9 271 | 8 159 |
| Net interest and finance charges | 2 899 | 2 485 |
| Net income | 728 | 816 |
| Accumulated reserves at end of year | 8 755 | 8 127 |
| Other reserves | 302 | 177 |
| Loans | 24 630 | 22 779 |
| Total assets | 36 092 | 33 385 |
| Interest-free liabilities | 2 409 | 2 302 |
| Electricity sales (GWh) | 134 347 | 129 493 |
| Installed capacity (MW) | 34 141 | 33 176 |

Electricity is a major factor in the economic development of the whole of Southern Africa.

DR JOHN MAREE
CHAIRMAN OF THE ELECTRICITY
COUNCIL

*The Annual Report for 1989 can be obtained from the
Communication Manager, PO Box 1091, Johannesburg 2000,
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Market Data

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OTC Consolidated trading ended Friday, March 30.

(Continued on next page)

AC

BUSINESS BRIEFS

UTA Earnings Slump After Strikes

PARIS (AFP) — Profits of Union des Transports Aériens, the independent air carrier of which Air France is seeking to acquire control, fell by 67.6 percent last year because of labor disputes, the company said Saturday.

1989 profit fell to 243 million francs (\$42.5 million) from 749 million francs in 1988. Company executives said a series of strikes by pilots and cabin staff had cost the company around 400 million francs.

Sales in 1989, however, rose 10.5 percent, to 6.7 billion. UTA credited an 85 percent rise in revenue at Aeromartime, its charter arm.

In January, Air France said it would pay 3.8 billion francs to buy 54.58 percent of UTA from Chargeurs SA. But the European Commission has objected to the takeover, citing EC monopoly rules.

U.K. Begins Privatization of Power

LONDON (AFP) — Britain's state-run electricity industry went private at the stroke of midnight Friday, after a furious three-day rush to draw up final documents for the government's most ambitious privatization.

Under the plan, the state-run electricity sector will be split up among 19 competing companies, 16 of which will be privatized by the spring of 1991. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's analysts insist that the plan will be twice as profitable as the recent privatization of the water industry, predicting it will bring £11 billion (\$18.1 billion) into the Treasury.

Details were finally settled at midnight on Friday. They lay the groundwork for dividing the three nationalized companies.

Herscu to Be Tried on Bribe Charges

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — The chairman of Hooker Corp., an Australian company that had major U.S. interests before going into provisional liquidation last year, was ordered Friday to stand trial on charges of corruption.

A magistrate in the northern state of Queensland ruled that George Herscu, chairman and former chief executive of Hooker, explain payments allegedly made to Russell Hinz, a former state minister, in 1983.

It was alleged Mr. Herscu paid the money so Mr. Hinz would intervene in a dispute between the Brisbane City Council and a shopping center development company associated with Mr. Herscu. During the preliminary hearing, Mr. Herscu claimed the money was a loan, to be used by Mr. Hinz to buy racehorses in New Zealand on Mr. Herscu's behalf. But the hearing was told that no horses were purchased with the money, which was repaid to Mr. Herscu in 1988.

Norton Swaps Lawsuits With BTR

BOSTON (UPI) — The takeover fight for Norton Co. moved into U.S. District Court Friday as Norton exchanged law suits with a British conglomerate that is seeking control of the plastics and ceramics maker.

Norton asked for a court order to halt both the \$1.64 billion, \$75-a-share, hostile tender offer and the proxy solicitation launched by London-based BTR PLC. It claimed the takeover would be detrimental to Norton employees, customers and investors. A BTR subsidiary asked the same court to require Norton to hold its annual meeting on April 26 as originally scheduled.

JOBS: East Germany Ponders Future of Workers' Paradise After Unity

(Continued from first finance page) dent speed on the historic shift from a communist to a capitalist system and at this point is still forming a government and a policy.

And until new commercial legislation is in place, with its limits and incentives, no one can judge the enthusiasm of West German and foreign entrepreneurs who are expected to provide many new jobs.

Norbert Walter, chief international economist of Deutsche Bank, said that one million people might be unemployed for a while. But he added that this could change rapidly because many of the unemployed may emigrate to West Germany, where job shortages still remain in many sectors.

"There will be a lot of movement back and forth across the border, even for weekend work," he said. A government chaffeur in East Berlin said, "I have no idea where I may be in three months."

Some of the first East Germans to taste unemployment have been the 85,000 members of the feared security apparatus, the group which previously had the most job security. Tens of thousands of bureaucrats could quickly follow, as similarly tainted servants of the fallen regime.

While this former elite appears doomed to face special problems, and many are probably well advised to take advantage of a new early retirement law, economists say that the numbers involved are small in relation to the economy as a whole.

The real problems will begin with the giant Kombinate, or indus-

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Amsterdam share prices were modestly higher last week.

The CBS all-share index closed at 197.8 on Friday, up 1 percent from 195.5 a week earlier.

Volume was 7.6 billion guilders, 2.8 billion of which was in equities.

Volume was 7.75 billion guilders the previous week, with 2.6 billion in equities.

The biggest news was the planned merger of the two largest Dutch banks, ABN and AMRO. The combination would be No. 19 worldwide and a major player in Europe. But investors were not impressed, and both shares lost ground.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt bourse surged, with the DAX spot trend indicator and the Commerzbank index setting records on three occasions.

The DAX index finished at a record of 1,968.55 on Friday, up 36.43, while the Commerzbank index closed at 2,410.30, up 52 on the week.

Neither the stock-price plunge in Tokyo nor events in Lithuania disturbed investors, who reacted favorably to record earnings reports by two big banks: Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank.

However, volume declined to 59.85 billion Deutsche marks from 69.71 billion DM.

Deutsche Bank shares gained 16 DM, and Commerzbank was up 3 DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices rose slightly in a week of active trading, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 23.82 points, or 0.8 percent, to 2,997.98.

Average daily volume rose to 1.6 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.25 billion.

The index jumped on Monday to 3,014.02, passing the psychological barrier of 3,000 for the first time

since the June 4 military crackdown in China.

London

London shares dropped in an erratic week characterized by extremely thin trading. The Financial Times 100-share index, which closed at 2,247.9, lost 36 points.

Friday was the only day when more than 400 million shares were traded.

Institutional investors kept their distance from the market. Inflation and interest-rate concerns as well as an apparent increase in political divisions within the ruling Conservative party kept investors cautious.

Roller-coaster movements on the Tokyo market and only marginally less jumpy conditions in New York did nothing to help London, where a large crop of company results provided the only real interest.

Milan

Milan's MIB index rose 1.84 percent to finish at 996, despite lower volume.

Turnover averaged only 40 million shares a day, compared with 65 million the previous week. Volume fell to 140 billion lire from 215 billion.

Ferruzzi group shares scored strong increases. Montedison rose 5.13 percent and Ferfin 5.06 percent. Enimont jumped 5.51 percent.

De Benedetti group issues also progressed after a court victory for the group in a battle with Silvio Berlusconi for control of publisher Mondadori. CIR rose by 5.56 percent and Olivetti 3.10 percent.

Paris

The Bourse advanced modestly, with the CAC-40 stock price index gaining about 1.5 percent on the week thanks to a good performance on Friday.

The week's rise leaves the Bourse

posed to more than half of that in West Germany.

It was not surprising that earlier this year more than 10,000 businessmen, repairmen and builders took to the streets in East Berlin to denounce the effect of Communist policies on craftsmanship.

There is such a need for services that the right conditions could foster tumultuous growth. "It takes years to develop heavy industry, but services such as food production can get going in a matter of only weeks," said Manfred Metzner, economist with the German Economic Research Institute.

Major inflows of capital are only expected to gravitate toward East Germany if wage levels remain relatively low. Mr. Metzner of the East German institute, agreeing with many colleagues in the West, said that East German wages should initially be only 60 percent to 70 percent of West German levels.

Productivity is believed to range between a third and a half of West German levels.

"In five years we may reach the level of Austria, where wages are about 80 percent of West German levels, and perhaps in 10 years we can reach parity," he said.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Most hopes for a flood of new job openings are focused on the service sector, a neglected area in any East bloc economy and one which has been starved to near extinction in East Germany. A series of actions culminated in a 1971 campaign expropriating private enterprises with more than 10 employees. As a result, services today account for less than a quarter of the East German economy as op-

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Joan Baez at 49: A Romantic in Hitsville

PARIS—This week Joan Baez goes to Stuttgart to start a two-month tour of Europe where, unlike the United States, her popularity continues to grow as she embodies the aspirations of the young from Istanbul to Prague. She is gracious and poised as she embarks on her tour, but she is also a bit of a rebel, she is also a bit of a rebel, she is also a bit of a rebel.

MARY BLUME
saw her when I was in the middle of Weeneas Square and the Wall was coming down and she said, 'Euphoria is a bad master.' The tone is perfectly caught. 'And I thought, you, Maggie, let's celebrate because then it's going to get rough again.'

With the tour comes a new album with a cover photograph of Joan Baez glamorous in a gaucho hat and a title song, 'Speaking of Dreams,' about the man who gave her the hat ('You were not born when my career began in '59 / We're a sign of the times, who cares if you are a breath of spring / And I am a vintage wine'). The album includes two other songs she wrote: 'Warriors of the Sun,' composed, after listening to tapes of her friend Martin Luther King, to encourage those disheartened by the 1980s, and 'China,' dedicated to the students of Tiananmen Square.

'Speaking of Dreams' is her first U.S. album in eight years and marks an all-out attempt to relaunch her recording career after 10 years on minor labels. She has hired a manager for the first time in 17 years, is backed by four musicians, and has embarked on what she calls the long road back to getting her records heard on the air. She has even recorded the anthem of fading singers, 'My Way,' vastly improved by being sung in Spanish and accompanied by the Gipsy Kings in a wild latin beat.

'It suddenly dawned on me that I probably have 10 years for sure with this voice the way it is now, which is better than it's ever been. Something clicked and I thought, whoops it's time to work on this career business which I never did conscientiously. Career, music, al-

ways took second or third or fourth place to everything else that I was doing, the feeling that everything else is much more important than what I do for myself. In other words, as long as I was working for refugees it was O.K. to sing what I wanted to sing.'

Singing what she wants to sing, Baez wasn't given the budget for a video clip but she has used the other important accessory for boosting sales these days: bringing in other big names such as George Michael, Paul Simon and Jackson Browne.

'I have to open my eyes to what's going on in 1990 as to how one sells an album,' she says. For Europe, a label with the guest stars' names has been stuck on the album cover, which suggests she really needs them and she says yes, she really does.

'I know I needed them. If the record company says this is one of the things you do these days to help sales, why should I care? It seems one of the less vulgar things that go on in the industry, don't you think?'

'Gandhi says there's nothing wrong with compromise as long as you don't compromise your soul. I don't think my soul has any difficulty with having a sticker on the outside of the album.'

Joan Baez, 49, began as a folk singer with what a critic later called 'an achingly pure soprano' in a club near Harvard Square. She was an early marcher for civil rights, was twice sentenced to jail as a member of the anti-draft movement during the Vietnam war, and had devoted herself unwaveringly to nonviolence and to such humanitarian causes as Amnesty International.

She criticized the Hanoi government as well as the United States, was called Ms. World Peace by her ex-husband, and says that these days she refrains from hearing the time from strangers in airports and streets is, 'Boy, I hated your guts in the '60s and boy, I was wrong.'

She describes herself as egotistical, which undoubtedly helped make her an effective fighter; but she also calls her cynicism helped her survive. 'It kept me from having expectations. If I had expectations every time I went on a peace march, I would have given up long ago.'



"I'm still remembered with bare feet singing protest songs."

'I don't expect much from human beings. I sometimes think why am I not working for the whales, they seem a whole lot kinder and more intelligent, kinder. Still, she fights.'

'Even if you know the plane is crashing, there is a certain mode of behavior that one keeps up and I've found that mode of behavior for me has to do with the kind of work that presumes that life goes on and that encourages it to go on in a way that has some quality.'

For someone who believes in change, she has been held back by other people's nostalgia. To everyone over 40, she is part of beatnik collective memories: a kind of immortality perhaps, but one that fixes her in a past where she does not wish to stay.

'It is touching to me but I don't want it to be only that forever. That's the albatross. If I can do music now that they also like, there will be different feelings. This is the '90s now, there are other things going on. If I can move them also now, then I don't

mind any of the 25-years-ago. The trick is not wanting to be pigeon-holed forever.'

She disliked what she calls the ashes and the silence of the '80s with their emphasis on people feeling good about themselves. 'I just can't handle the rhetoric. Also, I may not have been able to handle feeling good about myself.'

'A 16-year-old said to me you had a movement, you had music, you had momentum, you had glue. We have none of those things, particularly we have no glue. He thought he was speaking for 16-year-olds but he was really speaking for the feeling I get from other people and that I have myself, one of fragmentation.'

She describes most music today as an endorphin, endorphins run wild though she is intrigued by the Boston group, New Kids on the Block.

'I don't find their music interesting. I find the phenomenon interesting—The New York Times saying their generation of listen-

ers, aged 13 to 20, may be the first generation in this country to grow up without racism and attributing a lot of that to these white kids trained by blacks to dance and sing black.'

Of the many bricks that have been flung, one that irritated her was the dismissive statement by Jamn Wener, the editor of Rolling Stone, that she is timeless but not timely.

'I think I got irate because I feel timely, my thinking is timely. I'm bright and I see things as they are and I have to go through the whole battle again to make myself appear timely.'

In a throwaway age and profession, Joan Baez has endured for more than 30 years, much of it in what she now sees as isolation. 'I've lived an isolated life in a sense politically because of the nonviolence. I'm always up against the odds that other people don't really go along with it.'

'And musically, for instance last summer there was a festival and Crosby and Graham Nash sang together. Bonnie Raitt was there and sang with them and I thought how strange that I don't know their stuff or hang out with them, one of them even lives near me. I went up to Graham and said, I'd like to work with you some time, either both of you or just you, I think we'd do it. He said, 'It's about — time. It's a nice response, hey where have you been?'

Where she is right now is right now. 'People call me and say do you want to come to a '90s party and I give you excuse not to go. I've never been to one. I think it was because I was working too hard in the '60s. I was Miss Serious doing things that I wouldn't want to have to do again.'

'Never mind the applause, the press and so on. I was suffering a lot, I wasn't having a wufoo-deo time with flower children. I have no desire to relive that.'

'Pins being stuck in the '60s in general. We know Tina Turner two ways, as an Ikette and now as a lioness. I'm still remembered for the most part with bare feet singing protest songs.'

'That's not bad, to go down in history like that, but I would like to give people a chance, and myself a chance, to update that. And if I can, wonderful. And if I can't, it won't kill me,' she said.

LANGUAGE

An Answer on 'Die Deutsche Frage'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The German Question — in German, *die deutsche Frage* — is again in the world news. The question itself is widely understood to be "What is to be done about Germany?"

The underlying question, however, of far greater historical importance, is: Who coined the phrase? Did it enter the geopolitical arena in the 1930s with the rise of Hitler?

"It was much earlier than the 1930s," writes Gary D. Stark, associate professor of history at the University of Texas at Arlington, "and probably as early as the Congress of Vienna." He provides a once-removed source: on the page preceding the title page of Wilhelm Röpke's 1946 "The Solution of the German Problem" is this quotation: "The German Question is the most complex, the most complicated, the most comprehensive problem of all recent history." The person quoted was Constantin Frantz, the date 1866, but no specific source was given.

For that we turn to Jens P. Drews of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who sends along a paper in German written in 1987 by Michael Dreyer that cites Constantin Frantz's article "Theorie der deutschen Frage," which appeared in the journal *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift* in 1866. Frantz, explains Drews, was "an ardent opponent of Bismarck's *klein-deutsche* answer to the German Question."

Rather than seeing a little Germany, Frantz envisioned a Central European confederation, with Germany at its core, stretching from Finland to the Black Sea. "However, Frantz was not only a philosopher and political thinker," adds Drews, "but also a noted polemicist whose mild anti-Semitism was an integral part of his journalistic as well as of his academic work."

In 1944, Kurt Waldheim wrote a dissertation on Frantz's work without mentioning the anti-Semitic arguments. "Given Waldheim's selective historical memory," writes my informant, "I would not at all be surprised if the Austrian president were to introduce parts of Frantz's thinking as his contribution to the ongoing debate over the future of Europe."

'Now we're getting into polemics, not my intent in this space, but illustrative of the sort of dander raised whenever the German Question is mentioned.'

'In German,' writes Louise E. Hoffman, a history professor at Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg, "the word *Frage* is used much as English-speakers would use *issue*."

True, which leads us to an earlier use of that formulation, put forward in a treaty letter from an American scholar, Robert Irving Anderson, living in Aalen, West Germany. "What is bothering you is something that sounds similar and yet is miles apart: 'die Judenfrage,' *not wahr*!"

Apparently the Jewish Question, posed by a trouble-making German philosopher, born a Jew, whose views have recently come under fire in the Soviet Union, antedated the German Question.

'I wonder if the phrase the German question was coined as a takeoff on Karl Marx's "On the Jewish Question,"' writes Asit Göper, at the department of philosophy, University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "This essay was written in the autumn of 1843 and published in the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher*."

Let's look at Marx's use: "To formulate a question is to resolve it," wrote the father of communism. "The

critical study of the Jewish Question is the answer to the Jewish Question. Here it is in brief: We have emancipated ourselves before we can emancipate others." He presumably had in mind here the "liberation" from religion, both Jewish and Christian, which he was sure would lead to the emancipation of mankind.

Unless earlier citations come in, that's the etymology of the German Question, meaning to some "the German issue," and to others "the German problem."

It is for this generation to come up with the German answer; language can only take you so far.

In that regard, this urgent message just in from Christopher Smart at the hard-line Hudson Institute: "Please settle this one before it's too late: Two Germanys? Two Germanies? I support the former, but we need a grammatical ruling before there is only one."

We're talking about uniting the two Germanys. Although the plural of nouns ending in *y* after a consonant is *ies*, the plural of proper names overrides that rule to preserve the name itself: Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and their two daughters are the *Murphys*, if both girls are confusingly named Mary, they're the *Marys*.

I anticipate a letter from a resident of the Canary Islands asking, "And what about the *Canaries*?" Similar postcards will follow from people in the Rocky Mountains and the Allegheny Mountains; the ranges are spelled *Rockies* and *Alleghenies*, contrary to the overriding rule laid down so authoritatively in the preceding paragraph.

These proper noun plurals have no singular form; one cannot say, "I'm on a Canary Island" or "I plan to climb one Rocky Mountain." Because the plural represents a group, we *Sprachschler* permit a plural spelling at the end as if the proper name were an ordinary word. Do not be misled by this special situation, however; it's two *Germanys*, never two *Germanies*.

"Success has a thousand fathers," I carelessly wrote, adding that the quotation was from John F. Kennedy, who said it was an old saying, but nobody knew the source of the adage.

All wrong. "I've said victory has a hundred fathers," not success has a thousand fathers," writes Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. "When I asked him where he had come upon this interesting thought, he said vaguely, 'Oh, I don't know; it's just an old saying.'"

'The old saying' has been traced. On 9 September 1943," writes the historian (he uses that military style of dating, and does not capitalize "jr."), "Count Ciano noted in his diary, 'As always, victory finds a hundred fathers but defeat is an orphan.' This felicitous thought was incorporated in the film "The Desert Fox" (1951), which was no doubt where JFK picked it up."

This is the main contribution to history of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law and foreign minister.

It is a good line, and if original, bestows credit on a diplomat otherwise known as being the butt of one of the most vivid derogations of his time. When a British diplomat asked Churchill if he should negotiate with Ciano or his father-in-law, the British prime minister, using what might now be considered an ethnic slur, said he had replied: "Never deal with the monkey when the organ grinder is in the room."

If that's not accurate, I'll hear about it, as will you.

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